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MEDICAL LIBERTY IN CALIFORNIA IS AGAIN MADE ISSUE

Plan to Prosecute Parents in
Case of Fatalities to Children
Under Non-Medical Treatment
Will Be Combated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, California.—Friends of medical freedom in this State are preparing to contest by every legal means the attempt of Thomas Lee Woolwine, District Attorney of Los Angeles County, to prevent the practice of methods of healing other than those endorsed by the so-called regular schools of medicine. Mr. Woolwine, in a recent letter to Dr. Rea Smith, president of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, announces his purpose to prosecute believers in non-medical healing in case of fatalities to their children under such treatment when proof is adduced of failure to provide medical attention.

Both Mr. Woolwine's interpretation of the law and his conception of his duties are called in question by persons familiar with the statutes and with the history of the fight for medical freedom in California.

The California Medical Practice Act carries a specific exemption clause making legal all methods of healing by prayer. The law on this point reads: "Nor shall this act be construed to regulate, prohibit or apply to any kind of treatment by prayer, nor to interfere in any way with the practice of religion."

Aid of Physicians Sought

Yet Mr. Woolwine, in his letter which asks Dr. Smith to request all members of his society to report to the District Attorney every violation of the laws referred to in the communication, asserts that "the laws of this State make it a felony for a parent to willfully omit, without lawful excuse, to furnish necessary medical attendance on his or her child; and further that belief in non-medical methods of healing 'could not be urged by any parent as a lawful excuse for failure to furnish necessary medical attendance for his or her child in case of serious illness.'"

Opponents of medical autocracy read these statements of Mr. Woolwine's with considerable surprise, in the light of the previous history of the District Attorney in connection with the law on this point.

Change in Position

The change that has occurred in the position of the District Attorney is brought out clearly in a statement given out by William E. Brown, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Southern California, which follows:

"The Medical Practice Act of the State of California, regulating the practice of the healing art, contains the following provision:

"Nor shall this act be construed so as to discriminate against any particular school of medicine or surgery or any treatment, nor to regulate, prohibit or apply to any kind of treatment by prayer, nor to interfere in any way with the practice of religion."

"Clearly this provision in the laws of our State entitles its citizens to employ Christian Science treatment for the healing of their physical ills. Thousands of the best citizens of Los Angeles are adherents of this method of healing, as may be seen by an attendance on any one of the 13 Christian Science churches and societies of the city."

"In the recent election, the citizens of Los Angeles County registered their protest against compulsory medicine, by a vote of about 110,000 against 105,000, disapproving compulsory vaccination."

Mr. Woolwine's Former Argument

"Mr. Woolwine's position at this time is directly opposed to that taken by him about three years ago, when he appeared before the United States Supreme Court in defense of the constitutionality of the Medical Practice Act of the State of California, in an attack on the clause permitting Christian Science treatment for physical ills. He argued before that court in the case of L. E. Nichol et al. vs. W. D. Stephens et al. as follows:

"The purpose of the exemption complained of is to permit those who heal by prayer or through the practice of religion to carry on their vocation without procuring licenses from, or being regulated by the state Board of Medical Examiners, since such practitioners are not engaged in practicing medicine. The people who practice this method of healing, and the people who rely upon them for treatment, together constitute a very numerous class of citizens. Most of them are of the denomination known as Christian Scientists. It becomes important therefore not only to these people, but to the public at large that the California statute (many other states having similar statutes) should not be successfully attacked. It becomes important, moreover, that a broad and comprehensive ruling be made in this case, henceforth disposing of any legal objection to the right of Christian Scientists or others to treat or pray for the sick in the manner taught by their religions."

Record of Achievement

"Surely, if a person may select Christian Science treatment for himself and be healed, he should be entitled to call upon that method of healing when his children are sick."

"It is unbelievable that any court could hold a parent guilty of a felony for relying upon Christian Science treatment for the healing of their children in this day and time, and surely no misdemeanor within the statutes would occur should the child pass on under that treatment."

"The query that has been expressed, 'Why was a physician not called?' illustrates the fixity of adherence to long-established customs."

"In looking over the death notices published in one of our daily papers, the fact is disclosed that for the week ending May 4, 1920, over 130 persons passed away. Doubtless, the majority of these died under the care of a regular physician, and passed away in a regular and orthodox manner. Here the question may be legitimately asked: 'Why was a Christian Science practitioner not called?'

"Judging by record of achievement, and realizing that in many cases Christian Science is employed only as a last resort, and frequently has saved the patient after all material methods have been exhausted, the failure to call in a Christian Science practitioner might well be denominated 'neglect,' and yet there has been no public condemnation nor criminal prosecution."

"When the allopathic method of healing has been established as a science and no deaths occur under its treatment, then may the health authorities make that method of treatment compulsory."

(Signed) "WILLIAM E. BROWN."

Line of Attack

The line of attack projected by Mr. Woolwine is indicated as follows in his letter:

"It is further provided in the statutes that in case of any death occurring without medical attendance, such death shall be referred to the coroner for his investigation and for the purpose of holding an inquest to ascertain the cause of death. In this connection it should be stated that it is unlawful for a physician to sign a death certificate unless he is in fact the actual attending physician and not merely a signer for accommodation."

And so Mr. Woolwine asks the aid of members of a society of physicians in gathering information of such cases, to the end that he may prosecute the parents.

INTEREST CENTERS ON SILESIAN VOTE

Owing to Mineral Wealth of
Upper Silesia Result of Plebiscite
Will Have Far-Reaching
Effects on European Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Owing to the richness of Upper Silesia in coal and minerals, the result of the coming plebiscite is likely to be more far-reaching in its effect than is generally anticipated, and a great competition exists between Germany and Poland as to who shall be its final possessor. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a British official in authoritative quarters that the disposition of Upper Silesia is of such paramount importance to Germany's financial affairs that the Reparations Commission and inter-allied financial experts, meeting in Brussels on the sixteenth of this month, can hardly reach any decision till this question is settled.

Both Poland and Germany are doing their utmost, the British authority stated, to vindicate their rights to this small but valuable strip of territory, knowing full well that whoever wins will greatly improve their internal economic conditions. Considerable acrimony has arisen between Germany and Poland in regard to the manner in which the plebiscite is to be held. The Poles are openly and officially accusing Germany of "packing" the vote.

Further fuel has been added to the fire, the Polish authorities state, by the encyclical letter of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Breslau, forbidding the clergy of Upper Silesia from taking part in the forthcoming plebiscite, which has in turn called forth a remonstrance from the Polish Roman Catholic bishops in the form of a letter addressed to the Pope. The Polish Roman Catholic bishops state that the encyclical letter has done harm to the Polish Nation and plead that it should be overruled by the Vatican.

The Polish authorities here stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the only manner in which a representative vote could be secured is by limiting the plebiscite to actual residents of at least one year's standing. Germany, on the other hand, considers that former residents of Upper Silesia—now scattered throughout Austria, Germany, and Poland to the number of about 300,000—should also be included in the plebiscite vote.

It is learned that the Polish authorities will strongly oppose this plan as it would, it was stated, simply swamp the vote. Legitimate voters, the informant stated, do not exceed 800,000, of which it is claimed that a considerable majority are Polish. Every effort is being made to hasten the results, in order that the Reparations Committee may know whether Upper Silesia should be included in their calculations as a German asset.

CORK CITIZENS CALL FOR MILITARY HELP

Special Military Patrols Placed
in Streets to Maintain Order
and Prevent Looting After
the Great Conflagration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—After the disaster at Cork, which involved the destruction of some 300 buildings in the main shopping streets of the town at a loss which has been estimated at over £3,000,000, the citizens called upon General Strickland, commanding the district, and appealed to him to adopt some protective measures, as a recurrence of Saturday night disorders was feared. General Strickland undertook to place special military patrols on the streets from 7 p. m. on Sunday, with orders to shoot at sight anyone engaged in looting. There has been some looting of partly damaged premises, and, in at least one case, attempts have been made to open safes by means of revolver shots.

In view of martial law coming into force today, all motor cars in Queens-town were seized on Sunday by the military.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork is reported to have announced his intention of excommunicating anyone engaged in ambushing forces of the Crown in the future.

Irish-American Split Widens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The breach between the two branches within the Irish movement in the United States continues to broaden as the Friends of Irish Freedom and the newly organized American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic become more outspoken in their criticisms of each other.

The latter organization has seceded from the former, charging it with being conducted by the politicians of the movement, while the Friends of Irish Freedom object to the infusion of Eamon de Valera into the movement here, and demand that efforts in behalf of Ireland in the United States shall continue to be made under its own elected officers.

Jeremiah O'Leary is with the new organization, while the leaders of the old, who are most vigorously attacked, include Supreme Court Justice Cohan and John Devoy. They are accused of failing to cooperate with Mr. de Valera.

Irish Secretary's Statement

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in answering questions in the House of Commons today with regard to the Cork conflagration, said it was not known by whom the fires were started, but he protested strongly against suggestions, without evidence, that the fires had been started by forces of the Crown.

There was no evidence to that effect, he declared, and it was obvious to anybody, he said, that fires of this kind were the only possible arguments to be used against the government's policy in Ireland.

Corporation Takes Action

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Yesterday the available members of the Cork Corporation held a meeting and took steps for the formation of committees to deal with unemployment caused by the fires and administer relief. They requested the citizens of Cork to remain calm in the face of the terrible calamity.

Early today a Dublin fire brigade and part of a Limerick brigade arrived to help in subduing the conflagration. There have been no fresh outbreaks of shooting and the conflagrations mostly burned themselves out, but today the finest part of the city lay a mass of ruins. In St. Patrick Street, which was the main commercial artery of the city, solid blocks of business premises, the most imposing in Cork, have been wiped out.

The city engineer stated today that the destruction was on a scale too great for him to offer an immediate estimate of the number of buildings destroyed, but in other quarters it was said more than 300 had been burned with the loss of more than £3,000,000. From St. Patrick Street the conflagration passed rapidly to the more congested mass of buildings at the back, and at some points penetrated a distance of 100 yards.

Patrol Ambushed

CORK, Ireland (Monday)—A military patrol was ambushed at Cloyne, seven miles east of Queens-town, yesterday. The attackers threw bombs from two houses, but were defeated. Two of the attackers were killed, several wounded and two captured. One soldier was wounded. The houses from which the bombs were thrown were burned.

"A Republican" Proclamation

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—A proclamation declaring that "The public must at once realize that Ireland is in a state of war with forces of the British Crown," has been issued over the signature of the officer commanding troops of the Irish Republican Army in County Monaghan.

The proclamation, which sets forth that armed gangs in County Monaghan have been attacking and murdering innocent citizens, say that "while we extend the hand of friendship to all

Irishmen, murder gangs and their guides and informers shall be summarily dealt with." The proclamation further explains recent raids for arms carried out in County Monaghan by stating they were ordered in anticipation of a similar order by the British Government.

NEW COMPLICATION IN EASTERN AFFAIRS

Attack by Arabs and Turkish
Nationalists on a French
Detachment Causes New Element
in the Field of Diplomacy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—A new incident in Syria has stirred to active life the eastern problem. French diplomatic circles learn that a small French detachment of troops was suddenly attacked by rebel Arabs, reinforced by a group of Turkish Nationalists, and that fresh French troops have left Aleppo to cut off the retreat of the attacking party. Newspapers remark bitterly that Emir Feisal is at London, where he receives British official favor, and where he hopes to be nominated as King of Mesopotamia, at the same time as the Arabs, moved by propaganda for which he is responsible, have joined the troops of Mustafa Kemal and fallen upon a French contingent.

The complexity of the Arab tribes, though not clear in the earlier messages, is said to be confirmed by the fact that the Kemalists could only have crossed 100 miles of the French zone with their aid. Opportunity is taken to point out again that a new situation exists in Asia Minor, and that the Sevres treaty must be modified in order to come to an accord with Kemal. Much play is made with the rallying of the Greeks to the King.

In reality this Syrian incident, like other incidents in Cilicia, is a comparatively trivial affair which must be expected almost in any circumstances in a mountainous country. But the whole discussion respecting allied policy in the Orient is again raised in a panic. Smyrna and Thrace, it is suggested, should at once be given back to the Turks, the French troops recalled from Cilicia, and France should be content with an option on economic enterprises.

Nevertheless, a more sensible view is manifesting itself in a section of the diplomatic world, which recognizes that, after all, the Greeks remain in possession of Smyrna and Thrace, and neither France nor her allies can surely dream of driving them out by force.

Kemal is by no means showing a conciliatory spirit, having, it is announced, imprisoned Izzet Pasha, who was sent by the Sultan to negotiate with him. Moreover, the forces which are responsible for the present attacks are bands of local troops, not necessarily attached to the Angora Government. Further, it cannot escape attention that England is altogether opposed to this French proposal, and any serious quarrel between the two Channel governments in the East will be fatal for the influence of either.

These considerations give pause to the most irresponsible advocates of an agreement with Kemal.

SECRET TREATY OF RAPALLO ALLEGED

Pact Between Italy and Jugo-
Slavia, If True, Strikes Blow
at Austria and Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—News of great significance, which, however, demands verification, reaches Paris concerning a secret treaty alleged to have been signed at Rapallo between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. The terms, as stated, are that the two states are allied for the purpose of compelling Austria and Hungary to execute strictly the conditions of the treaties of St. Germain and the Trianon. They will not permit the return to the throne of the Hapsburgs. They will defend themselves and each other against the maneuvers and propaganda of Austria and Hungary.

As Tzecho-Slovakia is to be informed of the treaty, and similar accords may be come to with other countries, it is hardly too much to say that the Petite Entente, formed some time ago, has received a new member, completing the encirclement of the old Dual Monarchy, except on the Bavarian side.

Friendship of this character between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, if confirmed, means a new orientation of policy, strengthening resistance to the French designs of controlling middle Europe.

ZUCKER CONVICTION STANDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Conviction in New York City of Morris Zucker on charges of having made an address "intended to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States" will stand as a result of the Supreme Court's dismissal yesterday of a writ of error. Sentence of 15 years imprisonment was imposed on each of four counts.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Entrance of Aliens to United
States Suspended for One
Year by Its Provisions—
Certain Relatives Are Exempt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The bill to suspend immigration to the United States for one year, which has been under discussion in the House for several days, was passed yesterday and will now go to the Senate. Efforts were made at the last minute to restore the clause restricting immigration for two years, but they failed. Isaac Siegel (R.), Representative from New York, who has opposed the bill, succeeded in having his amendment adopted, exempting brothers and sisters of citizens of the United States from the provisions of the bill.

Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, author of the immigration bill, and chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, issued a statement, in which he said, in part:

"I desire to call attention to the fact that no aliens are coming aimlessly to the United States from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Laws of these countries forbid. Those who come to the United States from these countries come with just such guarantees as this bill provides."

Communist Party Circulars

"In the meantime, while we are splitting hairs over the method of suspension, the Communist Party of America has flooded the country with the most vicious circulars it has yet put out. It calls for straight-out revolution."

It is not believed that the bill passed by the House will succeed in the Senate. Several members of that body have immigration bills which they will present and which differ materially from the House measure.

W. P. Dillingham (R.), Senator from Vermont, introduced a bill yesterday limiting immigration of any nationality admissible to the United States to 5 per cent of the number of persons of such nationality already residing here in any one fiscal year. The proposed restriction does not apply, however, to immigrants who are native born or naturalized citizens of countries of the Western Hemisphere. Provision is also made that near relatives of former immigrants as well as members of specified professional classes may be admitted if the annual maximum is otherwise reached, and also that the Secretary of Labor may in individual cases admit aliens in excess of the maximum number when in his opinion such action is justifiable as a measure of humanity.

Dillingham Bill's Purpose

The purpose of the Dillingham bill, it is said, is to fix a definite limit to future immigration without discrimination between countries of origin, and to prevent the admission in any one year of so great a number of immigrants of one nationality that their proper assimilation into the population of the country would be impossible. On the basis of the foreign-born, as shown by the census of 1910, it is believed that the 5 per cent plan will fix the limit of immigration from southern and eastern Europe and Turkey in Asia at approximately 256,000 annually, compared with an average annual immigration of 738,000 from the same sources in the five years 1910-1914.

On the other hand, the per cent plan would not reduce the normal flow of immigration from most northwestern European countries, the average annual influx from such sources being only 183,000 in 1910-14, while under the Dillingham Bill fully 250,000 would be admissible each year.

MR. LENINE'S VIEW OF KAMCHATKA DEAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—A Helsingfors telegram quotes the Russian newspaper "Pravda" as stating that Nicholas Lenine, in informing a Communist meeting, attended by American Socialists, that an American consortium had applied for a long-term concession in Kamchatka, said that the United States representative openly admitted that an East Asiatic base was necessary for America in case of war with Japan, and gave the Russian Government to understand that, if they sold Kamchatka to America, the latter would recognize the Soviet Government.

The treaty in regard to the cession of Kamchatka was not yet signed, but the Soviet Government would be willing to meet the United States, as the prospects of Soviet Russia would improve the more Japanese-American relations became strained.

BRITISH OIL ENVOY IN WASHINGTON

Mission, It Is Understood, Concerns
the Mesopotamian Oil
Question—State Department
Note on Mexican Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Sir John Cadman, the oil expert of the British Government, is now in Washington, it was learned yesterday, and it is understood that he has come in connection with the recent note sent by the State Department in connection with the Mesopotamian oil question. Since Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, is now on his way to South America, if the British expert visits the State Department, his audiences will presumably be with Norman H. Davis, the Acting Secretary, or other officials.

Statement Issued

In connection with the numerous reports that have originated as to concessions in Mexico and the attitude of this country toward them, the State Department yesterday issued the following statement, in order to clear up the matter:

"The attention of the Department of State has been called to certain newspaper statements that information has been obtained by the department to the effect that British oil interests have invaded Mexican petroleum fields in their efforts to acquire world domination of oil properties and are infringing upon American oil rights there under the provisions of the confiscatory Carranza decrees. The published statements added that the department had received information of an 'orgy of concessions granted during the last days of the de la Huerta regime, and that 'the granting of oil concessions to British interests is regarded as especially serious in view of the recent protests by the United States relative to the exclusive program adopted by the British in Mesopotamia.'"

Delegations Denied

"The department has given no such information to the press. The department received from private sources a letter making certain statements regarding the granting of many concessions during the last days of the de la Huerta regime at Mexico City. These statements were not given out by the department, which has, however, taken the usual procedure of making inquiry to ascertain the facts in the matter."

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ITALY SEES NEED OF SETTLEMENT WITH GERMANY

Paramount Need for Speedy Settlement of War Debt and
Reparation Declared by Delegation to Brussels Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—As the present slump in trade is primarily due to the fluctuation of exchange, great efforts are being made in all European countries, in fact throughout the world, to stabilize the rates of exchange. Dr. Giannini, head of the commercial delegation attached to the Italian Embassy in London, stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the aim of the financial interests is not so much devoted to reestablishing the gold point, or pre-war relative value of exchange, as it is to preventing the ever-fluctuating values between the countries, that is rendering international trade almost impossible.

In Dr. Giannini's opinion, a great step toward the accomplishment of this object will be found in the settlement of war debts and reparations. These two subjects, he said, are inseparable, and although differing in their moral relations to finance, in effect they will produce the same result, namely, that of stabilizing the rate of exchange.

On the sixteenth of this month, there will take place a meeting at Brussels between financial representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Germany, at which every effort is to be made to push deliberations on war debts and reparations to some practical conclusion.

Need for Settlement

Dr. Giannini, accompanied by Dr. Damelio, will represent Italy. He said: "We are going to this council with the determination that no efforts shall be spared to bring about some practical results that will prove acceptable to all countries concerned. It is just as important that a basis of settlement should be arrived at with regard to international war debts as it is that a mutual understanding between Germany and the Allies with regard to reparations should also be reached, for they are very large factors in the present financial chaos in Europe."

Continuing Dr. Giannini said that, although many firms in Italy—as also in the case of France and England—have been trading with Russia for some time past, the time has now arrived when such official protection and facilities as are available must be given.

"With this object in view, the Italian Government has entered into trading negotiations with the Soviet Government of Moscow, and a draft trade agreement on very similar lines to that at present being negotiated between Great Britain and Russia is expected to be signed coincident with the Anglo-Russian agreement." The object of the trade agreement, Dr. Giannini said, "is to regularize trade, and offer some protection to Italian ships entering Russian ports, also to their cargoes as well as their crews."

Pact with Russia Desired

At present Italy is exporting machinery, clothes, boots, spare parts, and receiving in exchange furs, hides, and a small amount of cereals. Dr. Giannini could not give any indication as to the method of providing financial security that will be adopted between commercial houses in Italy trading with the Soviet Government of Russia. That, he said, must be left to the discretion and good sense of the traders concerned. Continuing, he said, "I entertain every hope that the agreement will be signed shortly after my return from Brussels, or at any rate before Christmas."

Questioned as to the Italian policy with regard to the return of King Constantine of Greece, he replied: "We have struggled for 100 years to release ourselves from the oppression of powerful neighbors, and it would ill become us to attempt to adopt a policy that could be interpreted by Greece as being dictatorial. Whatever decision the people of Greece arrive at will meet with no interference from Italy."

Dr. Giannini, in conclusion, said: "Italy's interests in Greece are not so imperative as those of France and Great Britain, but if Greece elects to adopt a foreign policy inimical to her financial interests, that is her business and not ours."

PLANS FOR VOYAGE
OF GREEK MONARCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LUERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—George Rallis, the Greek Premier, in his telegram to King Constantine inviting him to return to Greece, stated that the cruiser Averoff would be waiting to take him on board at Venice on Wednesday. King Constantine is expected to leave by special train on Tuesday for Venice, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Paul, and an aide-de-camp. The Averoff will, according to plans, leave Venice on Thursday and arrive off Phaleron on Sunday morning.

The Crown Prince, who is now in Rumania, will rejoin his father during the voyage. Dr. George Streit, former Greek Foreign Minister and King Constantine's aide-de-camp are remaining behind in Switzerland.

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SENATE DISCUSSES FARMERS' CREDITS

Gronna Resolution Directing a More Liberal Course by Federal Reserve Board Thought Likely to Pass in Changed Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The state of national business, including industry and agriculture, occupied the attention of the United States Senate in a field day debate yesterday. The discussion grew out of the Gronna resolution, which provides for the revival of the War Finance Corporation and which would "direct" or "advise" the Federal Reserve Board to extend more liberal credit to the agricultural community. Senatorial lines were sharply divided on the various emergency proposals to relieve financial distress. Some of the most prominent members of the Senate, including Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, and former Secretary of the Treasury, served warning that Congress must proceed with the greatest caution to avoid converting the federal reserve system and the banking system of the country "into an investment system for speculators."

Resolution Expected to Pass

A vote on the Gronna resolution is expected by this afternoon. Opposition to the measure was mainly concentrated on the feature which sought to direct or advise the Federal Reserve Board to make more liberal discounting allowance for the farmers than has been had hitherto by the 60 per cent slump in agricultural products. Senator Glass and George P. McLean (R.), Senator from Connecticut, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, defended the policies of the federal reserve and proclaimed the danger of interfering with the policy pursued by the banks under the law.

Several senators warned that emergency legislation merely postponed the day of settlement, as a decline in prices is inevitable the world over, and heavy losses must be taken at some time in consequence of the decline. Others pointed out that not the farmers alone have suffered from the decline, and that class distinctions must be avoided in legislation.

The indications are that the Gronna resolution will be passed in a somewhat modified form.

An Inevitable Situation

"Revival of the War Finance Corporation would only be constructing a temporary structure to relieve artificially an inevitable situation," said Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey. "It would only put off a little longer the undodgeable settlement, with some losses, which we all must recognize cannot be averted."

"When one considers the era of high cost of living through which we have passed, and the present high cost of the necessities of life, one hesitates to construct a government agency for the admitted purpose of still further holding up food prices because some one will lose money by their fall," said Senator Edge.

Reserve Board System Praised

"This resolution directs the Federal Reserve banks to extend credits on money they haven't got," he said. "The next step will be to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to find the money. Senators know that the Federal Reserve Board has no authority to manage the business of branch banks in the system. Senators know that the governor of the Federal Reserve Board says the system has done all it can in the extension of credits to agriculture and in the deflation of credits."

"No banking system can be devised that will protect producers from loss on a falling market. We have already been warned against the perils of inflation. It is not so long ago that the country was urging the Senate to guard against it, and the pressure was enormous. Now that the process of deflation is working, Congress is being besieged to turn around and go in the other direction. We have been informed by the officials of the Federal Reserve Board that a strict policy against further credit inflation should be enforced, and they adopted it. They cannot safely inflate credits, as this resolution proposes. We are acting in bad faith if we direct an officer of the government to do a certain thing, and do not at the same time put him in a position to respond."

Senator Glass said that, if the board had not "put on the brakes," there would have been a perfect "saturnalia of credit expansion," that would have undermined the soundness of the whole American banking system.

"It is very unfortunate that there has been so much talk calculated to make the agricultural industry believe that the banks of the country are opposed to their interests," said Senator Glass. "It incites a spirit of bitterness and hostility on the part of the agricultural world against our financial institutions. Especially is this unfortunate because of the fact that during the war this great banking system stood between the business world and ruin."

"The Senate of the United States should not so demean itself as to array in hostility to this system the great farming industry of the country."

"The Federal Reserve Board about a year ago very wisely adopted a policy of credit deflation and so changed

the angle of credit expansion that, instead of being at an angle of 45 degrees, it was checked to an angle of two degrees. Is there any human being who objects to that policy, which prevented ruin and disaster to the country?"

"My only criticism of the Federal Reserve Board is that it did not begin to put a stop to credit expansion sooner. We applied the brakes none too early. If Congress wants to wreck the Federal Reserve System, and make it a system for investors and speculators in commodities, then Congress should have the courage to take such action in the open. But if Congress wants to maintain it as a reserve system, responsible to the commercial requirements of the country, then Congress should recognize that fact. There has been no improper curtailment of credits."

Denial That It Is Class Legislation

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, denied that the resolution implied directly or indirectly any criticism of the Federal Reserve Board. He reviewed the conditions, which, he said, made some action necessary, and emphasized his belief that the committee, in proposing this resolution, had no wish to be harsh, discourteous or unfair. He added that the agricultural committee fully realized that it could not direct a discretionary act by any government board, but insisted that Congress was within its rights in expressing an opinion.

"It is not intended as a permanent solution," said Senator Norris, "but only to relieve an acute emergency that has caused great suffering to agriculture and other industries. No one on this floor has denied the facts as to the conditions in the agricultural sections."

"This situation affects consumers as well as producers, and if the consumers now join in preventing relief to the producing interests they may expect that next year the producer himself will go on a strike."

"I hurled back the assertion that this is class legislation. It is intended to benefit and will benefit every class. Some of those who oppose this measure say there is more money in this country than ever before. If this is true, why not extend this credit to the farmer? It will take some time for the War Finance Corporation to get its machinery in working order. While this is being done, it is my judgment that we should carry the farmer until the machinery is ready to work."

MR. HARDING GETS NEW LEAGUE PLAN

Association Pledged Not to Start War Except on People's Word Proposed to Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio.—An association of nations pledged for all time not to engage in an offensive war until the question at issue has been submitted to and decided by the people themselves has been proposed to the President-elect, W. G. Harding, by Col. George Harvey of New York, who has been the Senator's guest for the last few days.

Colonel Harvey told the newspaper correspondents that this proposal was the chief topic of discussion between himself and Mr. Harding and that under this plan the United States would stand sponsor for the association.

Former Senator Elihu Root held a three-hour conference with Mr. Harding yesterday.

Mr. Harding and the Vice-President-elect, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, will confer at the Senator's headquarters here on Thursday next. This conference is interpreted as the beginning of the cooperation which the Senator fore-shadowed during his campaign.

MONTANA INVITES IMMIGRANT FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—In an effort to bring to Montana 200 immigrant families, Scandinavians or Russians preferably, I. D. O'Donnell of Billings has gone to New York and will seek to confer with newcomers at Ellis Island and impress upon them the advantages of locating in the sugar beet-growing regions of east and central Montana. He represents, it is said, the Great Western Sugar Company, which has factories in Colorado, Nebraska and Montana.

The Billings plant of this company manufactured 500,000 bags of sugar this year, it is announced, the season's run being finished soon after December 1. In other states the company's plants are operated until the middle of January.

The company wishes to obtain enough beet next year to make the run equal to that in other states where it operates, it is said, and for this reason the immigrant families are desired. Few American families will take up the beet cultivation.

MR. BARUCH'S PLAN FOR FARM RELIEF

Storage Facilities Under Public Supervision Corner Stone of Proposed System—Normal Flow to Consumer Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Speaking to the farmers of the country by means of a report made to the Kansas Board of Agriculture, in response to the board's request, Bernard M. Baruch, formerly of the Council of National Defense, has presented a plan to insure a normal flow of farm products to the consumer.

The farmer at present is practically at the mercy of the market, Mr. Baruch says. His investigations have led him to the conclusion that the farmer gets less result for his labor than any other member of the community, excepting "only the great teaching fraternity, educational and religious teachers." The time, he says, has come, when the farmer, by proper organization, can insure himself against losing a good share of his labors.

Features of System

A system, Mr. Baruch suggests, could be organized and directed by farmers comprising the following chief features:

First—establishment of adequate, modern storage facilities under public supervision. "I believe this is the corner stone of the whole subject," Mr. Baruch says. "I believe that sufficient storage warehouses for cotton and wool, or elevators for grain must be provided at primary points to carry the peak load in the distribution of the product."

Second—the certification of the farmers' products, as to grade and amount, by licensed graders and weighers.

Third—establishment of the certificates issued by the graders and weighers as the basis of sales and purchases, as well as the basis of financing.

Fourth—a fair share of the credits of the banking and financial institutions of the country should be reserved during certain periods for crop movement.

Fifth—the dissemination of market information, collected and made available by experts of the Department of Agriculture, to the farmer as well as to the buyer and consumer of the farmer's products.

Reaching Private Investor

"A new source of credit, the private investor, would be reached by the establishment of financing corporations to make loans on warehouse receipts," Mr. Baruch says. "This program, if put into effect, would, in my opinion, place the farmer in a position to market his crops advantageously whether he desired to do so individually or cooperatively." The report continues.

The failure of the United States to make peace with Germany and the failure of the Allies to fix the amount of indemnity Germany would be required to pay, have contributed very largely to the agricultural depression, Mr. Baruch says. Central Europe is practically out of the market, he says, and will be until the matter of reparations is settled, while other countries, notably France, expecting to receive benefit from the payment by Germany of reparations money are marking time pending receipt of the first installments.

LOCAL BOARD IN THE ARMY CORPS AREAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Local boards will be established in each state of each army corps area, the War Department announced yesterday, to report on the location of units of the National Guard or organized reserves in the states, and upon the numerical designation of all units of such organizations in the states. If there is not a number of units sufficient to form a full infantry division, these boards will determine to what divisions the state units should belong. The District of Columbia will be regarded as a state for the purpose of this plan. The department announces that "the officers of the regular army detailed for duty on these boards will be selected from the corps area commander's staff or from the Inspector instructors on duty in the corps area. When practicable, the same officer of the regular army will be a member of the local board of every state within the corps area, in order that the work of the boards in the several states may be more easily coordinated."

HOUSE VOTES REPEAL OF WAR MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House yesterday overwhelmingly voted to repeal war-time legislation, the joint resolution introduced by A. J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, having been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee and adopted after discussion, with an amendment to include the repeal of the Lever Food Control Act.

WARD'S 1921 PHILLIPS BROOKS CALENDARS An ideal appointment calendar with a month at a glance. 60c each. 57-61 Franklin St. Boston

This, with the rent act affecting the District of Columbia, and the Trading With the Enemy Act, the War Finance Corporation and the Liberty Bond acts, had been exempted from the provisions of the resolution providing to repeal of war-time legislation.

FISCAL POLICY OF HOUSE COMMITTEE

Chairman Advocates Reduction of Taxation to Meet Expenses, and Refunding of Government Obligations Coming Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The program of the House Ways and Means Committee for this session of Congress was outlined yesterday by the chairman, Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan.

Mr. Fordney called attention to the fact that this country was facing a reduced revenue of \$5,799,000,000 and that, on the other hand, government obligations were falling due, including \$2,370,000,000 certificates of indebtedness within the next 12 months; and on or before January 1, 1922, \$800,000,000 in War Saving Certificates, and on or before 1923, \$4,500,000,000 in Treasury certificates, a total of \$7,670,000,000 within 2 1/2 years.

He held that it would be wise for Congress to refund these government obligations and reduce taxation to the point where the revenue would meet and run the expenses of the government. The revision of income and internal taxes is not to be begun until after this session of Congress, he announced, but he promised that there would then be a simplification of the income tax which would be a great relief to every one concerned.

At the hearing yesterday the attitude of the Treasury in regard to tax questions and the nation's revenue needs was presented by Dr. Thomas S. Adams, tax expert and economist, who said that the first problem for the Ways and Means Committee to consider was whether the level of taxes should be maintained at \$4,000,000,000 annually.

Dr. Adams took up first the question of reaching the greater incomes of the country, which, he said, have been steadily driven into tax-exempt securities.

W. R. Greene (R.), Representative from Iowa, said that he saw no solution to the problem, except by amending the Constitution to permit taxation of state and local issues of securities.

In the discussion of income taxes Mr. Fordney said he believed a possible means of raising more revenue lay in establishing a flat income tax on corporations to replace the excess profits tax, which it is proposed to repeal. He favored a rate of 16 per cent, estimated to yield more than the present excess profits tax.

Under the present law, Mr. Fordney said, there were about 120,000 corporations in the country which had not been compelled to pay a tax in the last year. He thought this showed an inequitable distribution of the tax burden.

"You may as well face the unpleasant feature of that plan, too," said Dr. Adams, referring to the proposed flat corporation tax. "A corporation just established or just getting on a paying basis, may, for the purpose of argument, be earning only 2 per cent on its capital stock. Sixteen per cent of that as an income tax is pretty heavy drag. Yet it is the simplest method I know of, and brings you and the committee to the point where it is necessary to determine your policy regarding a progressive income tax as the principal source of revenue."



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(As illustrated)
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As high-grade as
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Sugars

American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"

PLANS TO SUPPRESS DISORDER IN INDIA

Seditious Meetings Act Enforced in Delhi Owing to Terrorist Methods Adopted by Upholders of Non-Cooperation

London Times News Service

DELHI, India (December 9).—The lawlessness rampant in Delhi has caused the chief commissioner to put the Seditious Meetings Act into operation for a period of six months, also to proclaim as unlawful associations, therefore, the so-called Volunteer Corps, which have been prominent in intimidating the opponents of non-cooperation.

These corps, organized on a semi-military basis, consist of ruffians, and enrolled by "volunteer" leaders, have terrorized law-abiding sections of the community. They have interfered with public gatherings, with the attendance of students at schools and colleges, and with candidates and voters at elections for new councils. They have also been engaged in attempting to bring about the social boycott and excommunication of persons who refuse to accept the political programs of their employers.

Language of a most violent character has been used at non-cooperation meetings here, the speakers preaching class hatred, social boycott, and intimidation of government servants, and expressing sympathy with revolutionary movements elsewhere. Incitements of this nature, addressed to an ignorant and excitable people, are calculated to lead to outbreaks of violence such as occurred last year, when troops were compelled to fire on a mob. It is universally recognized here that the government has taken action none too soon.

Additional proof of the dangerous character of Mr. Ghandi's movement has been provided at Lahore, where a mob attacked candidates and voters and prevented many electors from going to the polls. Those who have a knowledge of Indian conditions foresee violent developments as a result of this campaign, which is now appealing to the worst elements of the community.

Anglo-Afghan Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

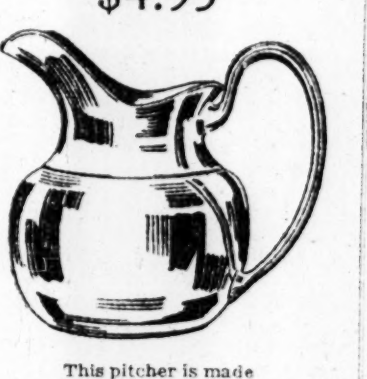
LONDON, England (Monday).—The following announcement is made by the Government of India: "As is known, the recent conversations at Mussoorie were intended to clear the ground for final negotiations between the British and Afghan governments for a permanent treaty of friendship. The Afghan delegates returned to Kabul at the end of July to lay the results of these discussions before the Ameer."

"Recently the Ameer, after full consideration of the reports of his delegates, wrote to the Viceroy in the most friendly terms, inviting a British mission to Kabul for the conclusion of a treaty, and His Majesty's Government has now authorized the Government of India to accept this invitation. The mission will consist of Mr. Mobbs, Nawab Sir Shads Shah, Mr. Pears, Lieutenant-Colonel Muspratt, and Mr. Acheson. It is hoped that the mission will be able to cross the frontier in the last week of December."

RENEWED PROTESTS AGAINST TIA JUANA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Renewed protests against vice conditions alleged to prevail at Tia Juana, Lower California, reached the State Department yesterday, but there was no indication that the previous attitude of the government, that it could not put itself in the position of censor-

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BOSTON, MASS.

ing Mexican morals, would be altered. The State Department was petitioned to protest to the Mexican Government against conditions in Tia Juana, and, until such conditions were corrected, to deny passports to Americans desiring to go there. The petition was signed by the mayor and officials of 24 civic and public welfare organizations of San Diego and was presented by representatives of the Methodist Board of Temperance, American Federation of Labor, Anti-Saloon League and other national organizations, who declared San Diego was suffering seriously because of Tia Juana's misbehavior.

RESOURCES FOR RUSSIAN PAYMENT

W. B. Vanderlip Says Purchases Can Be Paid For With Reserves That Have Accumulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Washington B. Vanderlip, who as representative of a Los Angeles (California) syndicate, holds a concession from the Russian Soviet Government in eastern Siberia and carries orders for \$3,000,000,000 worth of goods and materials which that government would like to buy in this country, leaves tonight for Los Angeles. Mr. Vanderlip will not visit the State Department at this time and says he is hurrying to Los Angeles to give to his colleagues complete information about the concession, and the trade offer which virtually makes the syndicate the fiscal agents of the Soviet Government in this country.

Mr. Vanderlip, in discussing reports tending to discredit him by trying to make him appear to be a tool of the Soviet Government, said that dispatches from Riga and Helsinki were inspired from Downing Street.

He said that Russia would pay for the \$3,000,000,000 worth of purchases in the United States with great reserves which had accumulated while trade had been at a standstill; production had been restored to 80 per cent of pre-war output and incalculable wealth existed in the natural resources of the Kamchatka and Siberian tracts in which he has received concessions and in the oil available in the Black Sea and Caucasus region. He forecast a downward trend in oil prices if Russian oil could be brought into the world market.

Mr. Vanderlip has taken pains to correct the general usage of his name. He says he is Washington Baker Vanderlip.

BREAD PRICES ARE DROPPED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—The first general reduction in retail bread prices became effective here yesterday when a reduction of one cent a loaf by the master bakers' association supplying this district, was followed by a similar reduction by the retailers. The wholesale price was dropped from 15 to 14 cents for large loaves, and from 10 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents for the smaller size.

CAR ORDER SUSTAINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The "assigned car" order of the Interstate Commerce Commission was upheld yesterday by the Supreme Court in refusing to review the appeal brought by the Lambert Run Coal Company.

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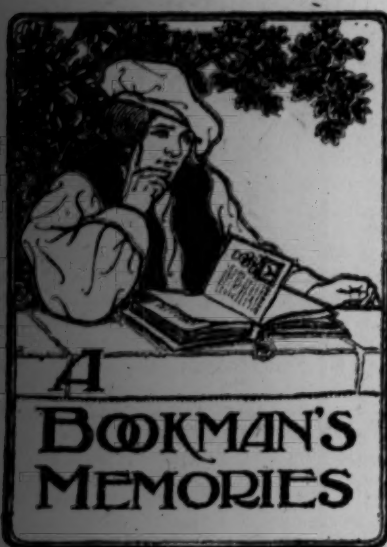
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BOSTON



Joseph Pennell

A scold is one who scolds. Once I called Joseph Pennell "the champion scold of the art world." He did not care. So many people have called him so many names, and he has called so many people so many names, that one more or less is of small moment.

I have heard him in public, and in private, say sharp things about Raphael, about art in America, about art in England, about billboards, and about me; yet I have forgiven him, as I am sure would Raphael, America, academics and billboards.

What else is there to do but forgive him? He merely thinks aloud; he is no respecter of conventions or persons, and his thoughts are usually violent, and are always concerned with some ideal of art that his agile thought is steering toward. He is continually being forgiven, because he is for art every day and every year, wants art to take its rightful place in the world, and frets because officials, institutions, artists, and the public won't see wholly as he sees, won't aid him in honoring art, and enthroning it in daily life.

When he was living in London his speeches, letters to the newspapers, affronts in conversation irritated Londoners and others. The same thing is happening now that he is living in Philadelphia—he is irritating Philadelphia and others. Nobody likes to be told the truth, and violent language does not lubricate the communication. Yet England misses him, as America will miss him if he departs from the American shores, as he threatens. If he does return to London he will say nice things about America, as in America he says nice things about England. An artist loves the mystery of distance.

Why should a critic who disturbs and upsets, irritates and angers people be missed and regretted? The answer is simple. Mr. Joseph Pennell is one of the few, the very few, practicing artists who give some of their time (he gives a third, I guess) to the art world of the community. He cares for art; he cares for the welfare of living artists; he will take any trouble for the sake of art and artists. This most Englishman and American knows, and they forgive the turbulence of his method because his aims are altruistic, and unselfish.

I do not mean to suggest that he dims his own light. Certainly not. No author of my acquaintance has such a genius for making the large and late copies of his books on pen drawing, etching, lithography, and so on, go out of print before the timid collector has time to make up his mind that he can afford a copy. Although there are other lithographers and etchers in the world, it often happens that I do not hear of a new issue of prints by them; but whenever Mr. Pennell issues a new set I always hear of the enterprise, and I am cajoled by some one into seeing and admiring his prints of New York, Panama, Greek Temples, War Work in England, The Wonder of Work, and so forth. Lest by chance I might miss seeing his Liberty Loan Poster he published a whole book about it, showing the various stages of its production. This was not vanity; this was simply an expression of his desire that other poster artists should learn the right way to produce a poster.

I need hardly say that Mr. Pennell knows that his way is always right; and that he is always inflexible in his judgment of the graphic and pictorial arts in this century, or in former centuries. He knows his own mind exactly, and he is always eager to express it against any odds. He is so much in earnest; he has so many opinions; he has a kind of sly, savage humor; his nextest diatribes have in them something so whimsical that an art meeting without Joseph Pennell on his legs is apt to be dull and unproductive.

But some artists and art men, when they know that he is to speak at a dinner or a meeting, refuse to be present. That is silly; that is ostrich behavior. It really comes to this: If there were a dozen artists in America and in England with Joseph Pennell's knowledge, vitality, energy, spleen, and willingness to give and spend themselves in the cause of art as he does, there would be little reason for the complaints about the condition of art which are chronic in the two countries.

So far I have regarded Mr. Pennell as a Publicist, an unattractive word, standing for a rather unattractive office. A Publicist does not even receive a dollar a year. It is certain that no man becomes an Art Publicist unless he is rooted and grounded in love of art, and really wants the world to turn from Materialism to Beauty. Joseph Pennell is also an artist and author. Thus he is divisible into three parts, and I fear that he will be angry with me for not treating him as an artist first; but this is a Bookman's column.

His biography, in little, runs something like this: Joseph Pennell, Artist, Publicist, Author, born Philadelphia, married Elizabeth Robins, herself a delightful author and his literary collaborator. Began early to expostulate and protest. Lived for many years in London. Chose the finest site

in Adelphi Terrace overlooking Thames. Traveled, making beautiful drawings. Disturbed Art London. Half way through the great war gave up the Adelphi and settled in Philadelphia. (Homing instinct.) Is now disturbing Art Philadelphia. Recreation: Scolding the world for not taking art seriously.

The first book I ever reviewed was Hamerton's River Travel volume on the Soane, illustrated by Joseph Pennell. I remember Hamerton called him "my young friend." That was in 1888. The first time I realized that writing about art could be human, attractive, colloquial, caustic and readable was through the weekly art article in The Star, London, when it was edited by T. P. O'Connor. That weekly art article was signed Artist Unknown, or A. U., and it was written by Joseph Pennell. Sometimes, I think, by Mrs. Pennell. She is an admirable wife.

The style is the man, and Joseph Pennell's literary style exactly expresses Joseph Pennell. It has no grace, no allure; it says just what he thinks in the fewest words, and with a complete indifference as to whether his readers will approve, or disapprove. Every article he writes annoys somebody. He is without reverence, that is for the popular idols, and without fear. His volume on Lithography, an art for which he has done so much as preacher and practitioner, begins: "This book was written for one sole reason—because the subject amused us," that is Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

When he visited Athens, he said to his friends: "I want to see temples that stand up." Here is his statement on Olympia, a subject on which so many books of rhetoric and sentiment have been loosed upon the world: "The Olympia groves are a fraud; they are mere bushes and only hide the temples amid which they sprout; but by dodging around the hillside one can see how finely the temples were placed and how lovely were the lines of the meandering river backed by the beautiful, ever-changing colored mountains."

He has written on endless art topics; and Mrs. Pennell have produced many delightful travel books since that charming send-off, "A Canterbury Pilgrimage of 1885." Now, I believe, he is working on a new edition of "Pan. Drawing, and Pen Droughtmen," which will, of course, go out of print.

But the best known, the most useful and most monumental work that has issued from the Pennell household is the authorized life of Whistler, which has gone through six editions, and which may go through another six in the next 10 years. Perhaps one of the future editions will give some account of the collection of Whistler etchings, lithographs and Whistleriana that Mr. and Mrs. Pennell presented (he is something of a Don Quixote) to the Congressional Library at Washington; and also the vast array of documents relating to the Whistler v. Ruskin trial which he saw not long ago at a bookseller's in New York, and bought on sight.

As a pen draftsman, as a lithographer (he is president of the Senefelder Club), as an etcher, he is world famous. He has strong views on the making, printing, reproduction, and presentation of these arts, and when he lectures on them I am there, for the proceedings are sure to be lively. Artists often disagree with Mr. Pennell. He likes it. Most critics cannot endure him.

Americans tell me that he is a "live wire." I do not like the expression; but I feel that it adequately describes Mr. Pennell. N. A. Sometimes I permit myself to think what would happen if he were elected president of the National Academy of Design. When I asked a member of the National Academy what would happen if Mr. Pennell were elected president, he answered, with a wry smile, "Oh, then things would begin to hum."

"Is not that what you want?" I asked. "Yes—est."

TREASURE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

He was a chubby little fellow, still in knee pants, with a great muffer wrapping his throat. He was wedged between me and a man busy with the stock quotations, on a Sixth Avenue car as it crawled north past Herald Square, New York, at the end of a Saturday afternoon.

As we came to the square, he elaborately drew from his pocket a chased gold watch the size of a cookie, pressed a spring, and bent forward to look at the time in the big open-faced clock on the Herald Building.

Then he sighed, closed his watch, and turned to me. "When I see a public clock," he confided, "I compare, and do you know, mine's always right. Every single time." Before I could ask him how old his watch was, he burst on, "I call it fine. T. At watch of mine is 50 years old. Fifty years if a day, dad says."

"Have you had it long?" I inquired, really interested.

"Oh, yes," said the owner of the cookie watch loftily, "since last Friday." "Yesterday?"

"Well yes, since yesterday," he admitted, and drew his treasure out again. "I must calculate," he added, looking fondly down at it, "how long it will take me to get home. I live in Flatbush."

"That's Brooklyn," I said. "Oh no, not at all, it's in Queens." He was shocked. "You learn about that in geography. New York has five harbors in one, and five boroughs, Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, Bronx, and Richmond. You get to my house out by Fifty-Ninth and Second Avenue. The car goes straight by my house."

As I left the car, Chubby was peering out the window in search of a public clock. I hoped the business man would take an interest when next the cookie was drawn forth. As men together, they could have discussed the time for quite a while.

CHESTNUTS IN FLORENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When the north winds begin to sweep down over the early snows on the mountains, and the October nights grow chilly, there appear in all parts of Florence, in little old piazzas and narrow chasm-like streets, the stalls of the chestnut vendors. "Sono arrivati i buccieri," they say in Florence, and through eagerly to purchase the wares of these hillmen, who come down with their sacks of chestnuts from their mountains to exercise their skill in the city through the winter months.

These buccieri, who make their appearance in late autumn in the Italian cities, are men whose homes are in the chestnut forests which clothe much of the Apennines and the northern barrier of Alps. In their little upland towns and villages where corn is scarce the chestnut forests are the people's chief wealth, the produce of these the principal, and in winter almost the only food. A good harvest, therefore, is their hope throughout the year; and they watch the weather anxiously lest any untimely gales should blow down the nuts.

As autumn approaches preparations are made for the harvesting by building barriers of fallen leaves to prevent the nuts, when they drop, from rolling away and being lost in streams and ravines. Then the early frosts, which open the burrs are eagerly awaited, and so soon as the autumn time arrives the whole population resorts to the woods with poles to beat down the unfallen chestnuts, and sacks in which to gather and carry the harvest home. After the nuts are gathered and part of the crop set aside for boiling and roasting, the next business is the preparation of the farina dolce or sweet flour. In nuts especially constructed and called seccare (drying houses) or even in the rugged stone houses themselves, layers of laths and bamboo are set upon wooden supports, tier above tier, between the roof and floor. Upon these piani the nuts are heaped, a fire being lit below and kept burning day and night until the persistent heat causes the shells to darken and fall off. The nuts are then ground to flour in a mill. This flour furnishes almost the exclusive food of the mountain folk during the winter, and they are skilled in preparing it in many ways, as necci, as migliaccio and as polenta. Of these ways the necci is probably the most primitive, judging from the simplicity of the method employed. A paste or dough is made of flour and water and shaped into thin round cakes. These are wrapped in chestnut leaves, of which a supply has been gathered in summer for the purpose, and cooked between hot stones. Indeed, a pile of flat round stones for cooking necci usually forms part of the equipment of every mountain home. These stones are heated and a layer of the leaf-enfolded cakes laid on the lowest and covered with another hot stone; then another layer of necci and another hot stone; and so on alternately until the pile is complete; . . . a method of cooking so primitive as to date back obviously to remote times and be an inheritance from the forefathers and mountaineers of very ancient days.

Polenta is made like porridge, by stirring the flour into boiling water, cooking thoroughly, and turning out in a steaming mass upon a floured board, when it is cut in slices with a string and eaten either hot or cold. Migliaccio (or castagnoli), is chestnut paste baked in a large shallow pan. The pan is well oiled, filled with a layer of paste, sprinkled with pinecone nuts, and baked; the result being a kind of stiff pudding about an inch and a half thick, deep chocolate in color, soft inside, and crisp upon the top. It is their skill in the making of these things, and in roasting and boiling the nuts, that many of the hillmen, as winter approaches, go annually down to the cities to exercise until the following spring, hiring some cellar or small shop with a great brick oven if they wish to sell the chestnut-flour products, setting up a street barrow with charcoal furnace if they intend to deal only in brudate or roasted chestnuts.

For these latter the equipment is simple. A circular stove about three feet in diameter, with place for the charcoal fire below, and a perforated iron tray set on this upon which the nuts are cooked; a padded box with a quilted cover to keep the roasted nuts hot; and, at night, a naphtha lamp, or a candle, or so glowing golden through a twist of brown paper in time-honored Florentine fashion, comprises the outfit of the stall vendor.

The regular shops, which abound in the poorer quarters of the city, are equipped with enormous brick ovens in which are to be seen great pans of migliaccio, or numbers of small metal saucers containing magliaccini or chestnut fritters, which, emerging scorching hot, are very consoling to both touch and taste in the rigid winter days. Here also are to be found the large copper pots full of ballotte, boiled chestnuts cooked with a little fennel as flavoring; and the huge round shapes of polenta smoking from their wooden boards; while every now and then the salesmen, turns from his labors of cooking and dispensing to fill the street with his resonant cry: "Bollente, bollente, Signori! Com'è bollente!"

A chestnut shop on some damp or freezing night, its furnace glowing ruddily from the vaulted archway of what was perhaps once some stately palace, and casting its warm reflection on the waiting purchasers, is a cheering sight, especially for the cold and thin clad, who find the scorching nuts, the slices of steaming polenta serve to warm chilly hands as well as to satisfy hunger; so that not only up in the lonely mountain villages but also down in the cities does an abundant chestnut crop bring a blessing with it, afford cause for thanksgiving for this harvest of the woods.

THE MOTOR DOG

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Why do dogs love motoring? It is a humiliating experience when you are plodding along the street to look up suddenly and see a complacent chow dog go tearing past you on the front seat of a Rolls-Royce or a bull terrier watching you superciliously from a verger Arrow. And as for the poodles, they are among the elite vehicles of the motor world. They rarely stir outside the house without a footman and a blanket, and most of them wear sweaters, neat but not gaudy, to protect them from the cold. Many spaniels command splendid cars, too, and a Pekinese, small as he is, has been known to have at call as many as three limousines.

As for clothes—well, there may be something better dressed than your really chic French silk poodle, but personally I doubt it. When they appear with their wristlets and little jackets they outshine all other dogs.

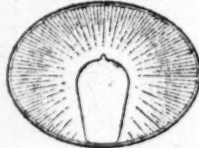
Speaking of other dogs, can you watch without a thrill a collie or a St. Bernard prancing and barking simultaneously on top of a massive truck? The big dogs demand big vehicles—they are helplessly peevish. As long as the thing moves and moves quickly, what care they for footmen and embroidered seats? Spaniels love to sit in the back seats of jitneys, their curly ears blown backward by the wind, and Airedales must have a fine sense of balance, for they invariably prefer the running board. The bull terriers scorn cradles on the running board and such childlike devices—for them the wild freedom of the front seat next to the driver, where they may watch every move.

It is no easy matter to win the approval of a chow. He is born blasé. He tolerates the human race but he wishes it distinctly understood that he does not admire it. Only when he rides beside his mistress in a sedan car—his silken arm laid casually along the window frame, his placid face fixed on the distant horizon—do we feel we have, at least made some impression on these beloved aliens who live with us and walk on four legs instead of two.

That is one of the quaint things about dogs. When they are promoted from the earth, their native element, to riding in a car you would think to see them that they were not only driving and paying for the car but that they had invented it as well. They are so complacent about it. "Now, at last," they seem to say to man, "you have accomplished something worth while. Whatever other animals may say about it we dogs thoroughly approve."

What do we really know about dogs? Do we realize that what they love about motoring is not our own sophisticated zest for change of scene, but perhaps an old, old, half-forgotten instinct for the prairies and waste places and a motion like the wind? Long before the walls of Troy had ever been erected, when the desert where Babylon arose was still a waste, the collie used to feel the earth go swimming beneath his own swift feet. When the Mississippi valley was a portion of the sea and England still the mainland of Europe, the great-grandparents of the spaniel loved to hear the night wind singing through their ears. When mammoths roamed the continent, and the diamonds of Kimberley were only bits of coal, the wild wolves, who now are Airedales, could move as swiftly as the swiftest of automobiles of today.

We have tamed dogs and made the world they used to love a tamed and cultivated thing. We have made wild animals our servants and the dog himself the most loyal and faithful friend man ever had, but sometimes, like us, he longs for freedom and swiftness—such freedom as there used to be before man conquered the elements for his own use.



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DUAL LANGUAGES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The first year of the seventeenth century heard English spoken on the shores of Table Bay. Half a century afterwards Dutch followed in its wake, and from 1648 onward the two languages, like the two races, have struggled for supremacy in South Africa, till the two races have agreed to let bygones be bygones, to live and let live, to respect each other's customs and manners and language, writes Prof. C. M. Drennan of the Johannesburg University College in a recent number of the South African Quarterly. This ought not to be a difficult task for wise people, particularly if they remember that they were once one people and spoke one language. The language they spoke was nearer Afrikaans than Dutch, and nearer Dutch than English.

It is worth remembering that the difference between a dialect and a language is one of pure historical accident. The King's English was once the cockney dialect which, sharing in the royal fortunes of London, went up in the world, while other once royal dialects such as West Saxon or "braid Scotch" suffered a lower change of fortune. Either of these dialects would have made as good a language for literary purposes as London English, had the fates so willed. In the same way there is no reason why Cape Town Dutch should not serve the purpose of a literature as great as that written in the English of London or the Dutch of Amsterdam. All that is needed is time and writers.

Through a Telescope

To despise Afrikaans as an unlettered language would for an Englishman be looking through the wrong end of the telescope. He must not compare the position and prospects of the two languages today, but he must turn his telescope upon the position and prospects of his own language, say, in the year 1200. He would then see why on historical grounds there is no reason that Afrikaans may not one day possess a glorious world-wide literature of its own, possibly as great as that of England and America.

If anyone had remarked to an Anglo-Norman noble about that period that the barbarous talk which he heard in his kitchen and stables would be spoken by the most learned of his race long after Anglo-Norman had been forgotten; that it would give rise to a literature more sublime than that of Rome; that it would be spoken on both sides of the earth by men of all races and tribes, he would probably have held his sides with laughter for an hour together, and would have then promoted the prophet to the position of chief family jester, if he did not have him flogged for believing heretically in the antipodes. In 1200 English was spoken in England by the hewers of wood and drawers of water. The Norman clergy learnt, in order to teach the sacred truths to their barbarous, uneducated flocks, and to write them rude rhyming moral instruction in their own rough tongue. The old English tongue was rapidly changing from a language like Latin with stately sonorous endings to a clipped unrefined language like Chinese. Old English purists would have been shocked at what they would have styled the barbarous grammatical mistakes of the speakers of this degraded English.

In 1300 their plaints would have been still louder, and in the following century of years loudest of all, for then began what we might call "modern English," which, as we have said, in its new origin a London or cockney dialect that had lost nearly all its grammar, and had borrowed an enormous vocabulary from a foreign tongue of Latin stock.

How little weight can be attached to the objection from the point of view of crossing Aryan with non-Aryan languages may be seen when we consider that both English and Dutch derive their religious conceptions from a Semitic source, and use Semitic thoughts

and words freely to express their religious emotions. In the same way both languages have borrowed words for mathematical and technical expressions from the Arabs, another Semitic race. And of all races in the world an Englishman can least of all set himself up as a purist in regard to borrowings in vocabulary. For example, if he replies "Bosh!" to this argument, he is talking Turkish. His "coach" comes from Hungary, his "mulligatawny" from the Tamils, "bananas" from West Africa, his "tomatoes" from America. If he drops, on the other hand, into what he would describe as "good old English slang," and speaks of his "pal" as "rum," he is talking Gypsy in the first word and "Hindi" or Gypsy in the second. He has really no objection to interlarding English with Malay words at all, for he will speak freely and without a blush of such things as "bamboo," "camphor," "lemons," "coffee," "gingham," "ketch-up," "orangoutang," "sago," "mango," "gong," "cockatoo," "launch," "gutta-percha," all of which words and many more are pure Malay.

Africa's Future

Therefore, it is clear that there is no reason inherent in the Afrikaans language why it should not give rise to a great literature, if men of talent or genius arise in Afrikaans speaking South Africa. Out of Africa, they say, comes ever something new; there is no reason why here in South Africa should not begin a true civilization such as the world has never seen, and accomplish the truth of William Roger Thomson's prophecy:

Land of Good Hope, thy future lies
Bright 'fore my vision as thy skies!
O Africa! long lost in night,
Upon the horizon gleams the light
Of breaking dawn! Thy star of fame
Shall rise and brightly gleam; thy name
Shall blaze on history's later page,
Thy birth-time is the last great age!
Thy name has been slave of the world,
But when thy banner is unfurled,
Triumphant Liberty shall wave
That standard o'er foul slavery's grave;
And earth—decaying earth—shall see
Her proudest, fairest child in thee!

It is gratifying to notice that South African universities are carrying out loyally the Act of Union, in which I believe it is laid down that there are two official languages for the Union of South Africa, and that no citizen must be penalized for ignorance of either.

With this understanding prevailing in the country at large, Afrikaans speakers will no longer feel it necessary to be always on the defensive, but will themselves do all in their power to promote among their own people the study of English, the "world-language," ignorance of which is becoming year by year not a misfortune, but a calamity, for anyone whose intellectual interests extend beyond his potato patch and the four walls of his home. One absolutely certain result of the world war will be to set the whole world studying English as it was never studied before. With such prospects the future Englishman that comes purified out of the furnace will look back on the most chivalrous war he has ever waged, and remembering that it was fought on behalf of little peoples, will never scorn the little tongues of the world, which, like the little peoples, have their own work to do, a work that none else can do for them. He will remember that the Nazarene spoke neither the glorious Greek tongue nor majestic Latin, but a little language in comparison with the great classical tongues, a humble, provincial, less literary language, Aramaic.

"Spare That Tree"

At the foot of a sharp rise on a hill-side street in a New England town, tacked upon the trunk of a large elm growing beside a driveway are the following lines, apparently written by a youthful hand:

O Truckman, Spare this Tree!
Have a Heart and Don't Butt Me
The Street is Narrow
And the World is Wide—
Try to Back on the Other Side.

COLOR IN FACTORIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is interesting to read here and there of efforts that are being made by English manufacturers to beautify their factories. This is significant of a growing understanding that cleanliness, order and beauty have an elevating influence, not only adding to the happiness and comfort of employees, but supplying a strong incentive to greater industry and better workmanship. Labor has been so largely associated with dirt and discomfort, that much has to be done before any appreciable change can be realized in the lives and daily surroundings of the working people. For this reason, any signs of confidence on the part of business men in the advantages of beauty, are to be welcomed.

Perhaps the most interesting cases are those where workshops have been naturally beautified through a practical desire for more efficiency and fitness for purpose. A case in point was that of an old and well established printing firm, which found the quality of its work deteriorating and its expenses steadily increasing. A new manager with progressive ideas was put in charge of the situation. In considering it, he found what is common in many old businesses, that years of dirt and rubbish had slowly accumulated, blackening the walls, and windows and shutting out much of the daylight. This necessitated considerable use of artificial light and a consequent heavy gas bill. Here he made his first effort toward economy, cleaning the windows and where possible enlarging them. The increased daylight showed how badly the walls needed attention, absorbing in their dinginess half of the daylight. By painting them a warm cream and the ceiling white he almost doubled the lighting effect, while a four foot dado of dark harmonizing tone hid the heavy wear inseparable from a printing room. Following on the same practical lines he decorated the walls with good examples of printing and bright posters. These were not only helpful to his staff, but gave color and cheerfulness to the whole room. His employees began to show a keener and more intelligent interest in their work, also greater self respect and concern for their personal appearance. But the whole focus of interest in this case lies in the fact that the manager did not start out to beautify his premises, but to improve the standard of his work and lessen its cost, and in achieving these aims he incidentally realized better surroundings.

Other interesting efforts have been made in some of the textile factories in Scotland. Here, in order to make the rooms look more cheerful, the ironwork was painted in bright colors. In a large mule spinning room, the iron supporting columns were, on the suggestion of the welfare supervisor, painted in brightly contrasting colors with excellent effect. The usual drab appearance of such a room was completely changed; the general impression became one of cheerfulness, and brought with it the reflection, how much a little touch of bright color introduced in this way would do to enliven the gloomy interior of many of the older mills.

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Manhattan's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Possibly, you do not need to be reminded of the fact, but—

This is the season for party frocks.

An attempt to describe a group of party frocks usually ends in a hurry call for the dictionary. Adjectives are first aids.

But the most important point to know, before you see the frocks, is that a lavish expenditure of money is not at all necessary.

In fact, the least expensive frock may be the most attractive; for much depends upon good taste in color, trimming, fabric and arrangement.

Some stores do not make much of a feature of party frocks. This store does.

The Golden
Sunshine
that ripened the corn
of which

POST TOASTIES

are made, seems to exist
in every flake of this
delicious food.

For winter days, these
superior corn flakes bring
sunshine to many a break
fast.

Their high quality and
ease of serving, combined
with moderate cost, make
them a household favorite

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WHAT THE VATICAN MEANS TO FRANCE

Pope's Support of Reactionaries in Europe Hoped For, It Is Said, in Return for Recognition of Vatican in Diplomacy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Most of the speeches which were made in the French Chamber when the proposed resumption of relations with the Vatican came under discussion were, as was to be expected, diatribes against or defenses of the influence of Roman Catholicism in French life and affairs. The history of French relations with the Vatican and of the rupture was told at length.

It would certainly appear that the diplomatic aspect of this question as expounded by Paul Boncour was the most arresting feature of the debate. It throws the most interesting sidelights on French policy. Paul Boncour endeavored to show that the real reason why France is seeking to renew her relations with the Vatican is that the Vatican is pursuing a reactionary policy in central Europe and that French official policy commits the country to the same course.

Sovereignty of the Pope

What he tried to prove was that this Vatican proposal was not the beginning but the continuance of a counter-revolutionary policy engaged in with the concurrence of the Conservative Roman Catholics of the states modified or created by the war. The reason why Republicans who have hitherto been regarded and indeed are anti-clerical now espouse the cause of the Vatican is not a religious one. It is the desire to base French resistance to the new social movement upon the Vatican.

He repudiated the idea that the Socialists wished to take up any anti-Roman Catholic attitude so far as Roman Catholicism is a religion. He went aside the argument of some of the Republican opponents of the project of setting up an embassy at Rome. What he was concerned with was not the quarrels of the believers and non-believers but the political significance of the new step.

The government itself proclaims that it is inspired by purely diplomatic and political considerations. It is not giving satisfaction merely to Roman Catholics as such. It is pursuing with the aid of the Vatican, which is rapidly taking a new position in world affairs, a certain general aim. France is recognizing the temporal authority of the Pope as thinking chiefly of his political sovereignty in the new Europe.

A Danubian Confederation

According to Mr. Boncour, it is not French interests out of Europe that are at stake. Although it is true that the existence of Roman Catholic institutions at Beirut give body to the French claims to Syria, Mr. Boncour preferred to confine his attention to Europe. It was in Europe that France expected to obtain the support of the Vatican in return for the recognition of the Vatican in diplomacy. Mr. Boncour and Mr. Colrat, in their reports to the Chamber, had referred to the Roman Catholic influence in Rhineland occupied by the French and over which the French hope to maintain some sort of control, even though that control be only intellectual. There are references also to the Roman Catholic influences in Bavaria, which France has had some designs of detaching from the northern and the Protestant part of Germany; and to Austria, which she has had thoughts of linking up with both Bavaria and Hungary, thus forming a Danubian confederation, which would constitute a Roman Catholic bloc, anti-revolutionary and, indeed, monarchist in the center of Europe.

Poland also, which is dominated by the Roman Catholic elements, would be associated with these powers. What ever may be the case at this moment—for the little entente between Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavians, and Rumania, directed against this Roman Catholic Danubian confederation, which is regarded by these three countries as a menace to them, may have modified French views—it is certain that there were dreams at the Quai d'Orsay of making this great rampart with the aid of the Vatican as a barrier against Russia. At the same time Germany, which was left so far as its unity is concerned, intact by the Versailles Treaty, would be broken up by making use of the religious division, while Poland would press upon Prussia in the north and east.

Expansion of Hungary

This diplomacy, however vague it may be in detail, is, it will be seen, partly anti-German, partly anti-Russian; but is above all inspired by social considerations. Always according to Paul Boncour, France has in Austria favored a policy which has resulted in the victory of the reactionary so-called Christian Socialists over the Socialists at the polls.

In Hungary, France has favored a policy tending toward the reestablishment of the Hapsburg dynasty. Admiral Horty is "France's man." He looks for a revision of the treaties which would expand Hungary territorially and would bring back a monarch. That is why the little entente, alarmed, was built to resist this trend of affairs.

signaled the fact, although he deplored it. Both in Austria and in Hungary French aims squared with the aims of the Vatican. Naturally this declaration called forth protests, and among the protesters was Mr. Noblemaire. He expressed his view as being that the survival of a diminished Austria was preferable to an amplified and Prussified Germany.

The initiatives taken by Admiral Horty in Hungary, the protagonist of a restoration, went on Paul Boncour, sufficiently indicated the sort of regime that would be instituted were the Emperor Charles or another placed on the throne. There would be no exclusions from the universities, there would be no corporal punishment. Did it not seem that we were back to 1815, to the Vienna Treaties? At that time, however, the people turned toward the liberal bourgeoisie of France, while today certain French diplomats were helping to put back the iron yoke on the necks of the peoples, added Mr. Boncour.

Revival of Reaction

Mr. Boncour disclaimed the idea of blindly defending the ideal of nationality. All these small states might constitute a danger for the peace in Europe. But he did not think that it was in constituting great confederations that the danger could be averted. It was equally dangerous to endeavor to rebuild that which the war had destroyed. Nevertheless France has taken part in this attempted reconstruction, and the embassy at the Vatican was to crown this work. He denounced it as going against the clear movement of humanity.

This was a formidable political indictment which could not fail to have a great effect on the French Parliament. But the speaker went on to assert that French diplomacy had made a great blunder in Bavaria, if it really wished to wean Bavaria from Prussia, by neglecting to support Kurt Eisner, who was a federalist as well as a Socialist, who attempted to strike at the heart of Prussian militarism. When the revolution was vanquished in Bavaria, the French diplomats were very considerate for the triumphant reaction. The pretext was that here was the manifestation of separatism. There had even been allowed to be constituted in Bavaria a so-called police, which was in reality a huge army, for the purpose of suppressing any social movement. One had been lenient with militarism in Bavaria. General von Ludendorff and the artisans of the Kapp coup d'état were tolerated in Bavaria. Again Paul Boncour joined up the special influence and the protection of France in southern Germany with the Vatican project, for the Vatican was also sympathetic to the monarchists and reactionaries.

Again in Rhineland an effort was made to exercise an influence upon the bishops of Mayence, Trèves, Worms and Cologne, while the masses of workers, who were really opposed to militarism, were neglected. As for Poland, the Roman Catholic element was sustained because it opposed the Socialist movement and menaced Bolshevik Russia.

The Vatican as an Ally

Such, he contended, was the significance in foreign politics of the establishment of an ambassador at Rome. Paul Boncour appealed to the revolutionary past of France and the great preponderance of citizens who are still inspired by the same feelings to make it impossible that France shall ever be the ally of the Vatican in reaction. In all this there is undoubtedly a good deal of dramatization and oratorical declaration, but nevertheless the speech stands out from the debate in the Chamber as a remarkable exposition of certain phases of European diplomacy.

POLICY OF "AUSTRALIA FIRST" CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Speeches made at the anniversary of the "Australasian" Holy (Roman) Catholic Guild have attracted wide attention in New South Wales, and have been strongly attacked by such leaders as Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Rosenthal. At the guild celebrations, which were attended by Archbishop Cattaneo, who is the Papal delegate, Father O'Reilly, a prominent Roman Catholic dignitary, said that one of the objects of the guild was to cultivate an Australian spirit. That was one reason why he was there that night. He had always said that he wanted Australians to put Australia first, and every other country after it. "Time after time," continued Father O'Reilly, "Archbishop Mannix, who was much misrepresented, has said that Australians should put Australia before every other country. At the same time Irishmen in Australia and Irish Australians have the right to sympathize with Ireland in her struggles, and to protest against British tyranny and injustice."

Father Herlihy said that the Prime Minister and Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, "who have done so much to disturb the Commonwealth, are imported politicians who do not love Australia." He added that the Commonwealth flag, and not the Union Jack, was the flag of Australia.

At a subsequent large public meeting in the Sydney Town Hall, in connection with the Australasian Christian Endeavor convention, Gen. Sir Charles Rosenthal replied to the speeches made at the anniversary of the guild. "An insidious, a desperately dangerous, doctrine is being disseminated in this country—the doctrine of 'Australia first'—declared the General. "Only yesterday at a meeting in this city the statement was made that the Union Jack was not Australia's flag. The Union Jack is Australia's flag. I tell you we cannot, we dare not, disassociate Australia from the Union Jack, and any doctrine standing for 'Australia first' meaning that Australia is not to be part of the British Empire, is a delusion and a snare."

DOWN THE HARBOR ON A CUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huge, steel-tired drays, drawn by truck horses that looked as if they had not had their sleep out, rattled and jolted over the cobbled streets around the Battery, New York. A small boy in tattered clothes and with one rosy finger sticking through a hole in the red mitten which he had sufficiently forgotten his pride to wear, bustled about his corner, arranging great stacks of morning papers. A man with a blue, woolen muffler about his throat, shuffled along brushing at the gutters and whistling a bit of a tune. The eerie figure that had flitted by at dawn had



Customs men clamber aboard an ocean liner from a revenue cutter in New York Harbor

forgotten one street lamp and it twinkled through the thick fog that rolled in from the sea.

Yesterday it had been dismal business wheeling a pass to go aboard a revenue cutter from the stern man in the customs office. He thought, and he didn't mind saying so, that a girl should want to do anything in the world but go down on a boat on which there "are no accommodations." But it developed that there were, on the cutter, good humor and friendliness, warmth if wanted, and a brown puppy so small that it had not learned to walk. So that the assertion about there being no accommodations was not strictly true.

When every one within sight helps one to do a thing which is to be done it rather starts that thing right. There were three boys clad not in the rakish, fresh uniforms donned for shore leave or for the mechanical inspection of a commandant, but in the dirty, torn, sailor clothes they wear while they are learning this business of the sea. Those three boys were all eager to help the girl who held the fluttering scrap of white paper with its magic signature. In her hands, as she looked askance at the three very unsteady cutters over which she must clamber in order to reach the one on the outer edge of the little flotilla which was to make the trip down the harbor. They laughed, made disparaging remarks about courage and stretched out strong, willing hands. Every one laughed, the girl a bit shakily as she hopped unhesitatingly up to the rail of one boat, down to the deck that rose, unpleasantly, to meet her feet, up over its rail and across a wide space under which sullen water hissed.

Welcomed Aboard

At last, the three boats were crossed. A man in a window of the barge office laughed in a great "Yo Ho!" voice and yelled: "That's a gude lassie." Another man in a blue uniform who resembled a dagger-receptacle and who had been sternly eyeing the flapping performance—"having been that for every one but the girl—strode up and with the merest touch at his visored cap said, "Ah—you have a pass to ride on this boat—may I see it?" In the tone of one who believed that there was no pass, and no wonder, for, in the excitement, it had been stuffed into a pocket. But it was produced, a little crumpled. And it bore the magic name. His manner changed. The hospitality of the boat was limited—it wasn't very comfortable, but there was a warm cabin and please let him know if there was any help he could give and he flung open the door of an ice box standing nearby and said, with a crinkle about his eyes, "And if we get stranded on a desert island at least we shan't let you go hungry." It's a good thing he didn't see the snort of exasperation with which the pass was finally given, back there in the customs office.

A clumsy thing that looked like a scow except for its rearing smokestack moved by at a little distance, scarcely more than a dark mass shadow behind the fog. It dragged three flat boats loaded with something. It boomed huskily and a plume of dove-gray smoke floated out behind. Whistles tooted near and far, shrill ones on a high, mischievous key, ponderous ones in an important bass. A great flock of gulls, partly white with here and there a dark one, circled about, eagerly following each boat large or small, whining plaintively

for the food that a boat means to them, flying frequently so near that their stupid faces were very clear.

The cutter started on its trip down the misty harbor. There is more friendliness among boats than there is among people. When boats pass they salute. Those of high degree salute those of low. There is always something of satey about this saluting. However, the cutter plowed along, very briskly and with consequent need for those on board to catch hastily at a support and to dash drops of spray out of our eyes. It clipped along to the sustained tooting from tugs and ferries and tramps, once or twice from big boats rocking gently at anchor. The sound of a bell—it must have been to get people up—at a barracks with buildings sprawled in long gray rows pealed out peremptorily. A fort, its

shriilly in the tension of seeing something that made a link between them and dry land. The name of the boat, in tarnished lettering, ended in "Ford." The cutter was behaving like a busy hen. The pilot's wheel gave out a warning squeal that echoed against the side of the big boat. "A right—let 'er go—"

The ladder, painted gray and of the sort you use to go up on the roof and mend that place beside the chimney, was pushed across the intervening cavern and into the big hole that had opened blackly and into the hands of sturdy, blonde sailors. The girl was glad that, as the final point in her lengthy wedding for the pass, she had promised not to attempt to board the liner. One can hardly be at one's best scrambling across a wide-runged ladder with the sea 40 feet below and rows of grinning people looking for any sort of relief from the boredom of a 27-day voyage.

The customs men, with their battered leather cases, clambered, without grace, across the ladder, aided by resolute pushes from behind and violent yanks from before. They grumbled. But they made it.

The ladder scraped and banged as it was dragged back on board the cutter. The steel door was pulled shut again by a viking of a sailor with his pancake hat hiding one eye. A screeching whistle, an answering snort. The cutter scampered away into the fog followed by cheers that filtered out over the water, kicking up clouds of spray and acting like a child sticking out its tongue and running away from an elder.

JEWISH RIGHTS AS SEEN IN RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Union of Native Rumanian Jews, it is learned, held a conference at Bucharest recently to discuss the question of the complete emancipation of Rumanian Jewry, the subsidizing of Jewish schools, and the official recognition of the higher autonomous Jewish organization.

According to the official statistics for 1920, there are in the provinces lately added to Rumania 4,884,142 Rumanians and 4,159,923 non-Rumanians. Of these latter about 600,000 are Jews, of whom there are 267,000 in Bessarabia, 102,000 in the Bukovina, 64,074 in Transylvania, 14,529 in the Banat, 52,769 in the Koros district, and 93,296 in Marmaros and Szatmar. According to these figures, Greater Rumania is clearly a "nationality State," with the Jews as one of the national minorities.

In spite of the fact that the Treaty of St. Germain gives to national minorities the right to a separate political organization, Rumanian statesmen are not agreed upon the point. General Averescu desires a homogeneous Rumania, while the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Take Jonescu, is for respecting the rights of minorities. Great attention was attracted in the Senate by a speech of Prof. Dr. Janen Nistor, who said that the concessions granted to national minorities meant the "Austrianizing" of Rumania, and that in his opinion they already enjoyed too many privileges. On the other hand, the former Premier, Mr. Vaida Voievod, said that they ought to respect the rights of minorities, and see that these enjoyed greater freedom than in the neighboring countries.

Meanwhile, according to a recent issue of the Zionist Bulletin, the Rumanian authorities continue to harass the Jews. More than 250 Jewish families are said to have been expelled from their homes in Transylvania, and in Bukovina Jewish officials have been removed from posts which they had held for a considerable time. In Jassy and Bucharest, also, incidents have occurred, it is stated, showing the hostility of the authorities to the Jews.

On through wide spaces unmarred by any boat. In the pilot house there was talk about "She's" which, it developed, were other boats which should have been encountered and were not. Conjectures as to where "She" could be and what happened to prevent "her" passing the Hook last night. And how in the world "she" happened to take 27 days to come out from Glasgow!

"There she is!" The girl who had been sitting on a gray-painted hatch holding the wriggling brown puppy inside her woolly coat and watching its rose-leaf tongue lap her finger, crowded to the slender chain stretched across a space, and stared. Blinking. Closed her eyes and opened them. And saw.

Saluting Her Majesty
A towering gray thing, with blurred, irregular dark lines half way up its great height, looking like a very large, fat frog sitting in a pond. A faint cheer waivered across the water. In excitement the girl waved the puppy aloft. The puppy didn't care for it. Squealed pitifully, in fact. The boys blew into their hands, fetched a ladder meaningfully to the spot which would probably come the nearest to touching the great gray boat rapidly becoming more clear-cut, and laughed at the naive spectacle of anyone becoming excited. Hadn't they gone down the harbor and through exactly the same performance twice and sometimes three times a day for a year or more?

A great, throaty boo tore a fluffy stream of black smoke from the liner's stack. Our high tooting whistle answered. We wheeled fustily about, edging in close to the thing that reared itself like a mountain of worn steel above us. The cheer became more pronounced. Blotches of white that were the faces of passengers lining the decks razed down at us. They waved their hands, called in voices that reached us faintly. Total strangers shrieking informal messages, most of them not in English! They laughed

FRENCH WORKERS INSPECT GERMANY

Diminution in Coal Production in Ruhr District Believed Not Due to Miners' Unwillingness

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—There have just returned to Paris from Germany Léon Jouhaux and Mr. Merheim of the Confédération Générale du Travail and at a national council of the confederation they gave an account of what they had seen and formulated their policy in respect of the occupation of the Ruhr, which is proposed from time to time by certain people in France.

The French delegates state that the diminution of the production of coal in the Ruhr is due not to the bad will of the German workers but to their physical condition which they ascribe to insufficient nutrition. That is why they pronounce against all military occupation of this rich industrial region. On the other hand the German syndicalists affirmed their desire to reconstruct the devastated regions of France. They considered this to be a primordial duty.

Sincerity Genuine

They proposed to send into the north of France all the labor power necessary—though as trade-unionists with Socialist tendencies they demand that the conditions shall be such that capitalists of no matter what nationality shall not draw any profit from the reconstruction. They are not indeed alone in this wish. Mr. Poincaré has made it clear that for German capitalists at any rate there must be no profit in the reconstruction.

The practical importance of this declaration may not be apparent but nevertheless the solidarity of the working classes and the desire on the part of German workers to undertake the task of reconstruction cannot be regarded as negligible. The national council was the sequel to the congress recently held at Orléans. It had to make various modifications in the statutes of the confederation in consequence of decisions taken at Orléans. The report of Mr. Jouhaux showed that it was at the demand of the corresponding German Labor association that the French delegation went to the Ruhr to examine the situation of the population of that region. The delegation was convinced of the sincere intentions of the German workers whatever may be the intentions of the German Government to fulfill the engagements entered into at the Conference of Spa concerning the quantities of coal to be delivered to France. There is, it was said, no effort to shirk this responsibility by slackening down and refusing to dig coal in sufficient quantities. If not so much as might be expected has been obtained from the Ruhr the cause is a physical one.

More Food Needed

Indeed it is alleged that the engagements of the Allies to supply food or the possibility of obtaining more food for the workers of the Ruhr has not been strictly carried out. At Berlin, to which the delegation went, the German workers' organization endeavored to show that the conditions of the workers in Germany were worse than the conditions of the workers in France. The conclusion was reached that close collaboration of the workers of the two countries, an understanding between them and between their officials, was necessary for the economic renaissance of both France and Germany. Perhaps this attempt at solidarity and cooperation like all other attempts at this most important need of the world should be welcomed.

Of course the collaboration is also intended to safeguard the liberties

and improve the conditions of the workers. Still the accord does not appear to be motivated by purely selfish professional purposes. There appears to be, for example, a genuine movement on the part of the German workers to induce their government to pursue actively their plans for the reconstruction of the north of France. It will be difficult for this to be done unless there really exists a more cordial state of feeling on the part of the German workers who may be brought to France and on the part of the French population in whose midst the Germans will live and work.

The resolution that was adopted was to the effect that the representatives of the workers of the two countries affirm the identical character of their views and that the German representatives have expressed their will to participate in any scheme of reparations under certain guarantees which the French representatives recognized as legitimate and declared acceptable to French workers whose interests are not injured.

Signs of Rapprochement

The resolution further laid down that the reconstruction scheme should benefit the community and not international profiteers. It was resolved that the restoration of French ruins could only be realized by the willing collaboration of the two sets of workers.

The French national committee after hearing Mr. Jouhaux passed in its turn a resolution first protesting against the constant menaces of a military occupation of the Ruhr which it executed could only bring about a catastrophe and declared that French workers are satisfied that Ruhr workers are doing their best. Naturally there are many people in France who see in this rapprochement of the workers of two countries lately at war a dangerous sign. But if the statements of the French leaders are to be believed this rapprochement can have only good results and will do much to cultivate to wipe away the feelings of hatred that were necessarily engendered by the war.

MORE PAY FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Acting under new powers conferred upon it by a recent law, the minimum wage division of the State Department of Labor and Industries has granted a wage increase of practically 25 per cent to all women employed as office and building cleaners, recommending a wage rate of 37 cents an hour for both day and night work. According to the board it is estimated that a self-supporting woman should have a weekly income of \$15.40 to maintain herself, and the increase, which is effective in February if finally approved, is calculated to provide this minimum.

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VIGO AS A FACTOR IN SPAIN'S GROWTH

Though Port Has Been Neglected, Its Newly Planned Docks May Make It of Prime Importance in Trans-Atlantic Development

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIGO, Spain.—If by the contrast of fortune and hesitation of men, the construction of the new harbor works, the wharves, the dry docks, the usual equipment of a first-class port as already planned at a cost of 100,000,000 pesetas, be much delayed, Vigo will still advance and rapidly. It does so now. Nothing can prevent it. The new docks would multiply its rate of progress to five or ten times, perhaps, and make Vigo at once a prime factor in European development and trans-Atlantic association. They are certain to be made and soon, unless it is to be assumed that Spain, started out on progress, is likely to turn back again.

Even the pessimists admit that in 15 years Vigo will probably have had full justice done to her natural gifts. But even if it were otherwise this city, by virtue of its amazing bay, the qualities of its people and certain peculiarities of its administrative situation, must leap along like, perhaps, no other place in Spain. Such confidence is based not upon any conjectures, but from the actualities of today. Sometimes the people here affect a certain fear of Lisbon, but really they have none. They have nature on their side. Nature entertained herself in the cutting of multitudinous bays and creeks and navigable rivers along this remarkable Galician coast in the northwest of Spain, and when she came to the New Vigo line of latitude she exhausted herself by this brilliant effort at Vigo. There was little left in her capacity for the rest of the peninsula. That is how the idea is presented to some Galician philosophers.

Change Since the War

It is important to consider the present situation. During the war Vigo as a port was largely neglected. The callings of various lines of steamships were suspended. They have all been removed and more have been added to them. More ships of all kinds are coming here now than ever before. The biggest of them sail to the middle of the bay, within a cable's length of the shore and custom house and almost within hailing distance of the Principe, the main street of the city. A dozen or more lines of passenger steamers are now making this port. They are Spanish, British, American, Dutch, French, Portuguese and Belgian.

It is remarked that the new ships of the Royal Holland Lloyd, starting from Amsterdam—which were German ships almost completed at the beginning of the war and since awarded to Holland—create a great impression for their size and their handsome equipment. Like the majority of others, they are on their way to South America. There are also two American lines, one joining Vigo direct with New York. They are kept very busily employed. There is room for more connections on this route, and the United States Mail Steamship Company joins with this port before the end of the year. Ships returning to America from Europe can load up at Vigo with Spanish emigrants to any extent whatsoever.

Emigration in Full Flood

In this fact there lies a problem doubtless for both Spain and the United States of America. Spain, at least, is worried about it now. During the war she flattered herself prematurely that her emigration was decreasing; it has set in again in full flood. During the first six months of this year there were 60,000 emigrants from all Spain, mainly bound for Havana and South America. It appeared that 60 per cent of them were going to the former, and the rest to the south. Since then the emigration to the States has been larger, owing to the bad conditions in the latter, and the good wages paid in the States. There were 24 immigrants from Spain to the States in the month of September alone, and it is declared by those who know that an empty ship could fill up with them here at almost any time.

The better class of skilled labor is all going to the United States now—and in this is the problem for Spain accentuated. If considerations of passage money, the exchange and so forth make such emigration to the States a difficult proposition for the Spanish working man, he is reminded that in Vigo itself, where the quality of the working man is very high for his industry, his steadiness, his perseverance and even his skill—there is not a man of him, whatever his skill, who gets more than nine pesetas a day, which is the top wage for a skilled mechanic, and that he considers himself fortunate who receives as much as six or seven. The bulk of these Spanish emigrants—for the United States at all events—pass through Vigo. A rather remarkable side feature of the emigration question is the fact, just ascertained, that 8,000-

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000 pesetas have come through one bank here at Vigo in a single month from emigrants to Havana—money sent home to their relatives.

Vigo's Advantages

It is a common saying that everybody in Vigo can make money now. All the best of Galicia is being attracted to it. Corunna is fading away before the greater advantages of its more southern and better situated rival. Vigo gains much from a smaller influence by administrative authorities than almost any other place of its importance in Spain. It is in the Province of Pontevedra, and the capital of the Province is the old town of Pontevedra, which therefore holds all the administrative buildings and public offices. The fact has occasional inconveniences for Vigo—but more advantages.

Again the seat of the captain-general of Galicia, the wider area embracing the smaller provinces, is at Corunna. It happens from this that most of the man-made difficulties and machinations are centered at Corunna. The Labor syndicates for example are concentrating there. So while Corunna is continually rent with strikes of all kinds, Vigo is less troubled with them than any other Spanish city of consequence. At the beginning of this year, 1920, she had a general strike, largely, as some said, to see what it was like, to taste the enterprise which is being undergone in overflowing measure in all other parts of Spain. There have been none since, and the matchless Vigo workpeople have labored to their utmost, which is not to say that they have no cause for grievances.

Just as Vigo is spared from too much administrative attention of the more useless kind, so the more useful of the elements are becoming established here. The British consulate under Mr. Guyatt has been removed from Corunna to here, and a United States consulate under Mr. Nathan has been set up at Vigo where previously none existed. So heavy has the work become at this latter consulate that a vice-consul has had to be appointed.

SMALL HOPE FOR RED MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is abundant evidence of manipulated unrest throughout the world today, and most unfortunately one of the blackest storm centers is Great Britain. A brief survey of British history, however, will convince anyone that revolution in the violent sense is entirely foreign to British character. Red flags and oratory of the bubble-and-squeak pattern have, until now, been left for other countries to enjoy. What, then, is the meaning of their appearance in Great Britain? It is that the spinners of the web of red revolution clearly recognize that without an insurrection in England Bolshevism is doomed to fail eventually. A disappointed Red once said that it would be easier to get a spark out of a tapoca pudding than out of the British manual worker. He could not have paid a greater compliment to the British Constitution.

Ever since the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War, so-called Socialism has been growing in Britain. The late war gave a tremendous impetus to the forces of revolution and ever since the armistice every little grudge has been skillfully twisted into an intensely irritating grievance. It is essential that all movement should have some symbol and some slogan. Everybody knows that the principal war cry of the Bolsheviks is "The solidarity of the proletariat." This is a nice phrase and runs easily on the tongue; hence its value as a catchword. Again, every one knows that the red flag is the favorite banner of the Soviets, but how many people know its origin?

The red flag is the child of autocracy. That fact may be a rude awakening for the Bolsheviks, but it is, nevertheless, incontrovertible. In France, whenever martial law was declared, the military used to display a red flag, warning the people to keep indoors. However, on August 10 of the year of the French Revolution, the red flag was flown by the mob as a sign that martial law had been declared on the then existing state. From then on it has always been the custom of revolutionaries to carry the red flag at their meetings and processions, but although the flag is flown by different people today, its meaning is really the same, namely that the writ of the constitution no longer runs and that an autocracy has taken its place. Whether it be the autocracy of martial law, or the ochlocracy of the multitude, it implies the same, that is that court-martial and rifle volleys are the order of the day. Therefore it will be seen that the rule of the red flag, be it imposed by prince or proletariat, is the toughest form of military discipline; it is coercion in its strongest sense.



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"Treaty Series" of League Journal Contains Nine New Treaties Affecting 16 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Of great and far-reaching importance is the publication in the form of a supplement to the Official Journal of the League of Nations, of the first number of the "Treaty Series." The booklet contains upward of nine new treaties, affecting 16 different nations. Thus comes actively into force Article 18 of the League of Nations Covenant, which declares that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat, and shall as soon as possible be published by it. And, significantly adds the article, no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Out of the nine new international agreements the first place in the matter of interest to British eyes would be taken by the Anglo-Japanese declaration, signed at Spa on July 8, 1920. This bears the signatures of Viscount Chinda, then Japanese Ambassador, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the British Foreign Secretary. It states that the Anglo-Japanese agreement of July 13, 1911, now existing between the two countries, though in harmony with the idea of the League of Nations Covenant, is not entirely consistent with the letter of that Covenant which both governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly inform the League jointly that they recognize the rule that if the said agreement be continued after July 21, 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with the Covenant.

Monetary Conventions

Monetary matters are dealt with in two of the new treaties. The first is an agreement between Denmark, Norway and Sweden as to an additional article of the monetary convention of May 27, 1873, and to supplementary convention of October 16, 1875, which article permits each contracting state to mint on its own account coins of copper-nickel up to the amount of 5 kroner; these coins are to be legal tender in three countries, irrespective of the country in which they are issued.

The second of the monetary conventions is between the countries of France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland, and concerns small silver currency. The country which is especially interested in the new arrangement is Switzerland, but others of the contracting parties, such as France and Belgium, are hardly less concerned. The importance for Switzerland is stated in the preamble to be the difficulty of meeting the deficit arising from the withdrawal from circulation of the French small silver currency, as well as the need (jointly shared by France) for the nationalization of its small silver currency. Belgium's interest in the matter relates mainly to her need for the coinage of special currency of an inferior metal for circulation in the Congo Colony.

International Flight

Aerial flight in these days holds an important place in world politics, and it is not surprising to find, therefore, that two of the new treaties are concerned with this phase of international activity. The two treaties in question are provisional conventions between Switzerland and Great Britain, and Switzerland and France, respectively. In both cases the convention applies to private aircraft exclusively, duly registered as such by the competent authorities of one of the contracting parties.

The regulations are such as are normally made for private aircraft under other international treaties. In the Swiss-British convention it is stated that all aircraft with the exception of hydroplanes, on entering Switzerland, must land at the Dübendorf aerodrome, and must leave from that station, while for the same class of craft those entering Great Britain are required to land at Lympne, Kent, or Hounslow, Middlesex. For hydroplanes entering Switzerland the places of landing or departure are the ports of Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, Lucerne, Romanshorn, or Lugano, while Felixstowe is the place assigned in Great Britain.

PROFIT SHARING AS A LABOR PANACEA

Additional Issues to Be Made

The other treaties include an extension of the existing extradition treaty between Switzerland and Great Britain to the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang; an agreement concerning the preservation or the reestablishment of the rights of industrial property affected by the world war, come to between Germany, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tzecho-Slovakia and Tunis; and a convention between Greece and Bulgaria respecting reciprocal emigration.

A feature of this number of the treaty series is that it includes a denunciation on the part of the Netherlands Government of the convention relating to sugar, signed at Brussels, on March 5, 1902. Additional issues will be published in due course and will be of interest to those who follow the activities of the League of Nations and have its mission at heart.

AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD IRISH PRESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The government is becoming unusually aggressive toward newspapers and press correspondents. The Freeman's Journal has again been summoned to appear before a military tribunal. The printing works at Yarnhall street, Dublin, have been raided, and Mr. Mahon, the owner, has been arrested. The works have been closed down by the military, so that the publication has now ceased of the Father Matthew Record, Young Ireland, the Home Journal and Irish Fun. Press correspondents are being hampered and harassed in the discharge of their duties, and threatened with force. The liberty of the press in Ireland, it is declared, exists no longer.

The total suspension of railway services in the greater part of Ireland is brought appreciably nearer by a notice by the Midland and Great Western Railways to their staff, numbering roughly 3000, to terminate their services. This means that the whole west of Ireland and the greater part of the midlands will be without train services and all trade will be at a standstill.

The position with regard to other lines is very grave and it is only a matter of time until some of these will have to follow the example of the Midland and Great Western Railways. Troops continue to board trains and every day sees numbers of men suspended for refusing to carry military.

AUSTRALIA'S FLAGSHIP PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The war traditions of the young Australian Navy are fresh in the thought of every citizen of the Commonwealth, and the recent passing of the battle cruiser, Australia, from the proud position of flagship to that of gunnery training vessel was the occasion of much regret. Australians will never forget that their fine battle cruiser saved the Commonwealth from the German Pacific fleet and chased the enemy vessels half across the world. Apart from sentiment, the practical retirement of H. M. A. S. Australia has marked an era in the naval history of the Commonwealth. Burdened with a huge war debt and with the necessity for heavy expenditure on land defense, Australia is realizing that she is helpless on the water except as she keeps step with the British Navy. What the enemy vessels could not do, the advance in modern naval science has achieved, and the Australian Navy has now more reason to be apprehensive of the word "obsolete" than it has ever been of shot and shell.

The fate of the Australia, however, might have been foreseen when one remembers the Jellicoe report, with its provision for a fast formidable empire fleet in the Pacific. If that fleet is formed, the magnificent war-trained sailors of the Commonwealth will be an invaluable asset, and Australia's fast cruisers, submarines and torpedo boats may prove the eyes and ears of the big ships. But at present nothing can atone for the fact that H. M. A. S. Australia has struck her flag.

PROFIT SHARING AS A LABOR PANACEA

British Labor's Demands Can Best Be Met by Establishing Conscious Community of Aim Between Capital and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The only way that seems to offer any hope of establishing a common interest in efficiency is profit sharing as applied to the individual business," said C. G. Renold, managing director of a well-known British engineering firm, in the course of an address on "Works Committees," given before the Brimhall Reconstruction Society recently.

Mr. Renold began with asking the question, "What is wrong with industry?" to which he gave two answers. The first was that incidental injustices, such as low wages, bad conditions, uncertainty of employment, petty tyranny, and lack of opportunity for advancement, had much to do with the present unrest in the industrial world. The second answer was that the basic error lay in industry's aim of producing for profit instead of for use; an aim which, looking to profit and not to the development of citizens, places the sanctity of material above that of persons. Under this system of industry, man sells his labor, thus becoming a machine and not a partner. This method is undemocratic, because it does not satisfy the natural desire for responsibility and for a part in the control of one's own affairs, and it is based on an entirely wrong relationship between employers and employees.

Need of Self-Government

The great need of industry at the present time, went on Mr. Renold, was democratization and self-government, in which the employees in the individual works would have a share of the control. In this direction work committees established on proper lines would do much, as they had done in his own firm, toward bringing about that cooperation between Capital and Labor which was so universally desired. Mr. Renold then outlined the composition and activities of these works committees, and gave many instances of cooperation between employer and employee which had been possible. The works committees in his own firm, besides holding their own meetings during ordinary working hours, meet the directors regularly and discuss with them matters relating to the internal management of the works.

While agreeing that some explanation to the employees of the trade, financial, research, and expansion policies of the business was possible and perhaps advisable, Mr. Renold did not see any real transition to a share in the control of these matters, because of the desire for efficiency of Capital on the one hand, and the lack of interest in efficiency on the part of Labor on the other.

Efficiency Essential

How was a common interest in efficiency to be established? "The only thing that seemed to offer any hope," said Mr. Renold, "is profit sharing applied to individual business. I am well aware that this is not a final solution, and that it raises almost as many difficulties as it would solve—as, for instance, the position of workers in marginal and unsuccessful firms, the profitability of one industry against another. Nevertheless a profit-sharing scheme seems to offer the only way out of an impasse, which may be expressed as follows: "Labor threatens to wreck industry by refusing to go on playing its part

as hitherto. It demands, as a condition of going on, a share of control. This is not asked for in the interests of efficiency, as labor is not consciously interested in efficiency. The preservation and safety of capital depends on efficiency of industrial management, therefore capital will not and cannot be expected to allow a share of control to go to Labor. The first step out of this position is to establish conscious community of aim between capital, management and labor. If this can be done a new era of constitutional development becomes possible."

Value of Schemes Is Educational

"To have any hope of success a profit-sharing scheme must be on a liberal basis; for example, one that gives a share to Labor, and leaves as little to Capital, as is financially safe. If it is correct that the center of gravity of the problem lies within the individual business, the profit sharing must also be applied to the individual business, at least as a first step."

"The main importance of such schemes is educational," continued Mr. Renold. "What is wanted is to start a new current of belief in the Labor world based on the actual business experience of the workers themselves, and recognizing that capital and management do perform real and vital functions. Once this became at all generally accepted cooperation in the building of a new constitution for industry would be possible. At present this is impossible because Labor, at least so far as the rank and file goes, does not admit of the two factors, which at the present time are seeking its cooperation, to exist at all."

"The main object of a profit-sharing movement is to spread a knowledge of the realities of industry through the ranks of the workers. This can only be done by bringing them into contact with business problems, in which they have some such interest as profit-sharing, applied to the individual business, would give them."

Educational Propaganda

"It may be urged," concluded Mr. Renold, "that the workers' interest are in fact already tied up with those of the capitalist, in that the former cannot possibly attain an improved standard of life except through the prosperity of the latter. This being so, it ought to be possible to base a successful educational propaganda on it, and to persuade the workers that cooperation with capital offers them more than antagonism does."

"In the long run this view may be correct, but personally, I see no hope of persuading Labor of the truth of this proposition except after disastrous experiments—on the Russian lines. Here and there, exceptional personalities among the ranks of capital or management may succeed in obtaining the cooperation of Labor on the ground of its common interest with Capital in efficiency of production, but I do not believe that any general success can be expected along this line. The 'class war,' 'wage slavery,' 'expropriation of the capitalist' teachings have got too great a start."

RELIEF MEETING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Women's organizations of all sorts will unite in a mass meeting to be held in the interests of the European Relief Council next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Metropolitan Opera House. It is expected that Herbert Hoover will speak, also Mrs. August Belmont, and the Rev. Harry E. Fosdick. Mrs. F. Louis Slade of the League of Women Voters will preside. An effort will be made to raise as large a part as possible of the \$33,000,000 asked by Mr. Hoover for the feeding of the needy 3,500,000 children of Europe.

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—During the invasion of Poland by the Bolsheviks it was noticed that their manner of treating the different towns that fell into their hands was by no means uniform. Whereas in some places they behaved comparatively well, refraining from robbing the inhabitants and even paying in Soviet money which, it is true, has hardly any value, for the articles they took from the shops; in others they robbed, plundered and burnt, massacring and ill-treating the inhabitants. The explanation is that where they held a town only a short time and had to concentrate their efforts on defense and assuring themselves an escape, they had no time for plunder, while where they stopped for a longer period or had sufficient leisure to organize their evacuation, they systematically robbed the population of everything they could lay hands on and in addition ill-treated them.

One of the towns that suffered most was Grodno. Houses, buildings, and streets were destroyed, and the suburb of Slobodka was entirely burnt down. An eye witness related to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor a scene which he witnessed just outside Grodno, at the country residence of a rich landed proprietor. His whole house, containing many articles of great artistic value, which attracted visitors from various parts, was destroyed, his beautiful things wantonly spoiled, torn to pieces or hacked, and his family massacred.

It is not considered surprising that the inhabitants greeted the Polish soldiers with enthusiasm when they arrived. Official documents more than corroborate these facts, likewise many volunteer soldiers belonging to the professional classes who served in the regiments that went to the relief of Grodno.

MANY NEW CONTRACTS REPORTED ADJUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Total savings effected by final payments approved in canceling war contracts, amounted, for the period from January 1, 1918, to November 1, 1920, to \$2,912,465,898.85, according to a report of the War Department claims boards just made public. The amount approved for payment in partial and final settlement of nearly 30,000 claims was \$473,415,993.94.

In order to decentralize and to expedite the work as much as possible there were for a time 47 claims boards in operation, but last June all these were merged into the War Department claims board. At that time the 30,000 claims had been reduced to about 2400, and on October 31, 1920, only 604 were outstanding.

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- 10 Rest Gowns and Dressing Gowns
- 11 Corsets
- 12 Women's Underwear
- 13 Hosiery
- 14 Gloves
- 15 Lace and Ribbons
- 16 Sunshades and Umbrellas
- 17 Scarves and Tams
- 18 Trimmings
- 19 Woollens and Needlework
- 20 Dress and Silk Materials
- 21 Boots and Shoes
- 22 Furniture (Antique and Modern)
- 23 Carpets
- 24 Household Linens
- 25 Curtains and Loose Covers
- 26 Cretonnes and Tapestries
- 27 Lamp Shades
- 28 Silver and Electro-Plate
- 29 Leather Goods
- 30 Stationery
- 31 Toys and Games
- 32 Toilet Goods
- 33 Real Jewellery
- 34 Fancy Jewellery
- 35 Baby Linen
- 36 Boys' Outfitting
- 37 Girls' Outfitting
- 38 Gentlemen's Outfitting
- 39 Gentlemen's Tailoring
- 40 Gentlemen's Boots

REVISION OF SHIP VALUES ADVISED

Secretary of Commerce, in His Annual Report, Says Basis of War-Time Costs Handicaps the Carriers in Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reduction of the valuation of government-owned ships, built by the Shipping Board, to normal figures, is advised by Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, in his annual report, made public yesterday.

Mr. Alexander asserts that the interest on the debt for building these ships, depreciation charges, and sinking fund requirements, make a total charge of \$375,000,000 a year against them, which, however, may be lowered by applying the difference between income and expenses in operating them.

"There can be no question whatever that our war-built shipping actually, and in most cases, unavoidably cost very much more than any other shipping afloat, and it cannot meet the customary annual charges on such first cost, to which I have referred, and compete in normal times with ships paying normal fixed charges on normal first costs," he says.

"We must be candid with ourselves, and the value of the ships owned by the government must be reduced to their actual value for competitive purposes at the present time, and the difference between that value and the first cost should be charged to the cost of winning the war. The interest on that difference, the corresponding contribution to the sinking fund, and the corresponding allowance for depreciation, will be treated thus as war losses, and this surely is preferable to a continued failure to make annual payments on account of the merchant marine to interest, sinking fund and depreciation."

Mr. Alexander also recommends large extension of the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and cites a number of specific instances in which that bureau has enabled business men of this country to get large and profitable orders abroad. In particular, he says, work in South and Central America and the Far East should be increased 50 per cent. In order to avoid congestion at New York, the bureau is endeavoring to divert commerce to certain other ports.

STATE SEDITION LAW IS UPHOLD

United States Supreme Court Bases Its Decision on Police Power of the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a state has the right under its police power to take such action as it deems necessary and proper to protect itself against seditious utterances and against disturbances.

The case was that of Joseph Gilbert, an officer of the Nonpartisan League of Minnesota, who had been convicted in that State of violation of the state sedition laws, and the case after having been passed on by the Minnesota Supreme Court was carried to the United States Supreme Court. The opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Brandeis dissenting.

Justice McKenna criticized Mr. Gilbert for trying to hide behind the Constitution and the right of free speech, and for declaring that only Congress had the right to enact espionage legislation.

"The nation was at war," said Justice McKenna, "armies were recruiting, and the speech was the discouragement of that. It was not an advocacy or a censure that a citizen had a right to make. War had been declared by the properly constituted authorities, it was not a war of aggression, but in defense of national honor and in vindication of sacred rights. This was known to Gilbert and every word he uttered was false and a deliberate misrepresentation of the motives which impelled it and the objects for which it was prosecuted."

Mr. Justice Brandeis, in dissenting, declared that the Minnesota statute, although enacted during the war, was not a war measure. "The statute was said to have been enacted by the State under the police power to preserve peace, but it is in fact an act to prevent the teaching that the abolition of war is possible," he said. "It abridges freedom of speech and of the press, not in a particular emergency, not to avert a clear and present danger, but under all circumstances. . . . Such a law is inconsistent with conceptions of law hitherto prevailing."

"The Minnesota state law is inconsistent with the laws of the United States and with the federal espionage law."

BOUNDARY CHANGES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Readjustment of territory between several parishes so as to make the Mississippi River a boundary of all parishes of Louisiana which either touch

upon or cross that stream, will be proposed to the constitutional convention to be convened here on March 1, 1921. Most of the support for the plan, which originated in parishes which are divided by the river and find such division inconvenient for both business and political reasons, comes from the parishes which lie to the east of the river, and much of the opposition from those to the west.

FARMERS EXPECT TO MAKE A SAVING

Large Cooperative Central Purchasing Agency to Be Established by the Farmers Unions Throughout South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The installing of what, it is claimed, will be one of the greatest farmers' cooperative establishments in the United States has been decided upon by the South Dakota Farmers Union, which has a large membership, covering all parts of the state. The concern will have a capital of \$2,000,000.

Promise of success for the proposed central purchasing agency, which is expected to be established early in the new year, is contained in reports from cooperative farmers' stores throughout the state, as all of the stores which have thus far held their annual meetings, and to which the plan has been presented, have taken action toward purchasing stock in the new concern.

There are 70 cooperative stores in South Dakota operated by organizations affiliated with the South Dakota Farmers Union. The annual meetings of the officers and stockholders of these stores will all have been held by the end of January, and it is expected that practically all of them will unite in the new movement to establish a great central purchasing agency.

The centralized purchasing agency will be incorporated under the name of the Farmers Union Wholesale Company. It is planned to purchase merchandise in carload lots, and to have it shipped to the plant of the centralized purchasing agency in Mitchell for distribution to the member stores. The present Farmers Union Exchange Building in Mitchell will be used as a distributing warehouse temporarily, but it is expected a much larger building will be required later.

"Stock will be sold," said an officer of the Farmers Union, "to all of the cooperative companies in the state, who will buy through this wholesale house rather than through traveling salesmen, and through other expensive means of distribution."

Purchasing in the vast quantities required for the 70 cooperative stores, which are expected to become stockholders in the new concern, it is believed by those pushing the movement, will result in a great reduction in the price paid for goods, and therefore will enable the stores to sell at a lower price. In this way the farmers expect to make a considerable saving each year.

WOMAN OFFICIAL OF POLICE RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Declaring that she had been "hounded and hampered" in her work for a long time, Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, fifth deputy police commissioner, resigned yesterday.

"I have a thousand and one things that I will tell about the police department later on," she said.

Richard Enright's administration of the department as police commissioner has been severely criticized recently. This criticism has included opposition to the commissioner's plan for a police hospital and the use of the police in soliciting funds for it. Mrs. O'Grady says that managers of certain motion picture houses where her detectives sought to enforce the law had shown receipts for contributions to this fund and said they had been promised that no police action would be taken against them. This was only one of several charges made by Mrs. O'Grady. Of the commissioner she said:

"He has insulted me in my work on many occasions."

MILLS ANNOUNCE WAGE REDUCTIONS

Cuts Predicted in Statement Recently Issued by Textile Manufacturers of New England and New York to Be Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcements of wage reductions to take effect in the course of the month of December were posted in the majority of the large cotton and woolen mills throughout New England yesterday. The wage cuts already announced affect more than 100,000 mill operatives and in many localities it is expected that the smaller plants will follow the larger with similar action. In a number of cases the extent of the reduction was not stated but it is generally accepted as approximately 22½ per cent, which was the figure agreed upon by the recent manufacturers' conference.

"Due to the lack of orders," announced one of the larger mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts, "and on account of stock conditions in the textile industry it has become necessary to make a readjustment in wages effective Monday, December 20. We hope this reduction will cause merchants to feel secure in placing their orders for merchandise."

No notice of wage reduction has been given by the American Woolen Mills, the largest textile organization in New England and no indication of possible action was forthcoming. A sentiment in favor of unity among the textile mills in cutting wages is noted in the simultaneous action and in the announcement at some plants that they would be governed by the policy of others.

The reduction of 22½ per cent is said to approximate a return to the wage schedule of 1919, which was at most generally increased on two occasions last spring and summer. According to manufacturers' figures in Lowell, Massachusetts, the cut will make the average wage of the mill operative about \$21 a week. In contrast to this the manufacturers point to an average wage of \$9.50 weekly prevailing in 1914. A number of the plants, however, are running on a three-day week schedule.

The reduction is explained as a move to restore confidence in the textile market and to effect a drop in the price of wool and cotton goods. The majority of the New England textile plants have been running on a curbed schedule for several weeks in the face of a sluggish market and cancellation of orders. No indication of opposition to the reduction has followed the original announcement of the plan to cut wages.

New York Shops Picketed

Garment Unions Claim Their Members Are Not Reporting for Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America consider that they won the first round in their struggle with the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York yesterday morning, when no members of the union reported for work at a half dozen or more shops which had made efforts quietly to get workers. These shops, as well as 10 or 12 more, later in the day, were picketed by union men, who said that no workers entered them. Some few struggles with the police were reported. In one instance it was said that police arrested a number of union men who were congregated around a building owned by the Amalgamated on East 10th Street; in another, that a uniformed policeman had entered one local headquarters, looked at letters and papers there and refused to allow committeemen to make their report.

Various shops held meetings during the day and evening to learn what progress was being made in general. It was said that all relations with the manufacturers were at an end. The union stands firmly for a joint board with an impartial chairman, which the Manufacturers Association refuses.

At the Amalgamated headquarters it was said that the manufacturers' claim that no lockout existed because they had no orders was refuted by the knowledge that several firms had tried to open quietly and that some were

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known to have sent work out to be done at non-union shops.

At the offices of the Manufacturers Association, Irving Crane, secretary, said that that organization had nothing further to say at present regarding the situation.

Smelter Reduces Wages Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—A wage reduction of 50 cents per day has been announced at the East Helena smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company by S. W. Adams, general manager. The number of men employed was reduced by 30 per cent. Mr. Adams said, giving the unsatisfactory condition of the metal market as the reason for the move. Lead, the principal commodity handled, went to 5 cents a pound on the day the reduction was decided upon, he said. About 400 men were employed at the plant.

IMPROVEMENT OF RAILROAD FINANCES

Net Operating Income Shows an Increase Since Government Guarantee Period Ended—Deficits Have Disappeared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Remarkable changes for the better appear in the reports of the railroad companies for August, following the close of the period in which the government guaranteed a standard return on railroad properties. The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday made public the reports of earnings for the railroads for the four districts into which the country has been divided, and for the United States as a whole.

During the government guarantee period, when a return at the war-time rate was guaranteed, the railroads in few instances even made enough from operations to cover the cost of operating, according to their reports submitted to the commission. Promptly upon the change in the situation, however, the net operating income apparently became prominent again, and in October of this year, the net railway operating income for the country as a whole exceeded by about \$10,000,000 the figure for October, 1919.

Figures for August, when the government was still making good the railroads' losses, were depressing indeed. The great systems of the country, which under government operation had shown a considerable surplus of income over expenses, showed deficits of surprising magnitude. Now as suddenly as these deficits developed—and they appeared mainly in the six months following the return of the railroads to private control, culminating in August—they have disappeared, and the October figures on the whole are most favorable.

The railroad brotherhoods several times, during the period of transition, charged that they had uncovered numerous instances of deliberate waste or extravagance on the part of railroad managements; for example, during the strikes this year, they asserted that unskilled men were being employed as strikebreakers at wages far in excess of what the skilled union men asked.

The October reports for the railroads of the country as a whole show a net railway operating income of \$82,947,374, as against \$72,023,135 for the same month of 1919. It must be recalled, however, that freight and passenger rates were largely increased on September 1 of this year, and although wages were also increased the wage increases were not only merely one element of operating costs but were in general less in percentage than the increases in rates.

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TRIPLE ALLIANCE IS CALLED UNWISE

Competitive Naval Building Should Cease, Says Secretary Daniels, Through an Agreement of All the Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Competitive naval building ought to stop, but no alliance of three nations—specifically the United States, Great Britain and Japan—can safely enter upon an agreement to stop building for five years, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said yesterday. It has been proposed that the three nations named enter into a "naval holiday" of five years, during which time no warships should be built.

"Any plan of an alliance between these nations won't lead to peace or real disarmament," he said. "Any agreement must be up to all the free nations. If any three countries should themselves make an agreement, it would be in the nature of an alliance, and the world saw what that meant in 1914. The other nations would feel that the nations which entered into an agreement to build or not to build warships contemplated the domination of the world, and instead of making for world peace, that would make for world suspicion."

Duty of United States

"Competitive naval building ought to cease, and can cease when the ships now under contract are finished, by an agreement among all the nations of the earth. But it would be most unwise and shortsighted for three nations to propose an alliance."

"Unless the United States is ready to go into an association, not of a few nations, but of all, then we cannot stop building, and the duty of America is to secure such an association or build a navy incomparably the greatest on earth."

"I feel that Germany and Russia would ultimately come into such an association. I should hope they would do so. I don't want to see any nation of large power and population out, for, if any are left out, there is the danger that they would form an alliance which would say, 'If these three nations are not building ships, then let us build them.'"

"If the League of Nations had been adopted in 1919, we could have it now, and then no nation ought to have built more than to have furnished his proportion of the mobile force of the sea. But the world is now in chaos. No one knows what may happen next year, and the United States must complete its program."

Report of General Navy Board

The report of the General Board of the navy was made public also yesterday. It favors a building program extending over some years and bases its argument for a large navy on the growth of the merchant marine. It says:

"The navy second to none, recommended by the General Board in 1915, is still required today. But, in addition, the great war has shown the importance of unimpeded ocean travel for commerce. If either belligerent loses the control of the sea, the national fighting power and endurance

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is greatly affected. In time of peace, a great and developing country needs a proportionately great merchant fleet of its own to insure its markets and preserve its commerce from subservience to rival nations and their business. Our navy and our merchant service are inextricably associated in the economic progress and prosperity of the people. A combatant navy supporting and protecting a great merchant fleet such as the country requires both in peace and war, appears to the General Board as an essential condition of national progress and economic prosperity.

Self-Defense and Not a Challenge

"In urging that this become the continuing naval policy of the United States, there is no thought of instituting international competitive building. No other nation can in reason take exception to such a position. In assuming it, the United States threatens no other nation by the mere act of placing itself on an equality with the strongest. It is an act of self-defense, which all will acknowledge as an inherent right, and cannot justly be construed as a challenge. On the contrary, the pursuance of such a policy of equal naval armaments may well tend to diminish their growth and would certainly work to lessen the danger of sudden war."

The board takes the ground that building must be kept up, because after the Civil War naval construction was allowed to lapse and the navy soon became negligible. It recommends beginning construction on one battleship yearly for the next three years, and holds that, although it will eventually be necessary to build a number of battle cruisers, in view of the economic situation, it would be sufficient for the present to build one, on which work shall start in 1923.

More cruisers, destroyer leaders and submarines are urgently recommended, and increases are advised in the number of other classes of naval vessels.

UNIONS SEEK TO RECALL MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LYNN, Massachusetts—Because Walter H. Creamer, mayor of Lynn, prohibited street demonstrations in protest against a shoe manufacturing company which declared "open shop" conditions, steps have been taken by officers of Joint Council No. 1, United Shoe Workers of America, to secure his recall. Several parades took place last week but the mayor did not take action until the police were called to settle a disturbance.

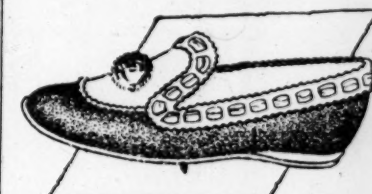
BISBEE DECREES UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court yesterday sustained federal court decrees quashing indictments against 25 defendants who were charged with participating in the deportation of 221 persons from Bisbee, Arizona, into New Mexico in July, 1917.

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Felt Slippers, \$2.50

Made of a fine quality felt with flexible leather or padded silk soles; medium or low heels; fur, plush or ribbon trimmed. Some have pom-poms on the vamps. A variety of staple and fancy colors at, pair, \$2.50.

Juliet Slippers, \$1.98

Of good wearing felt; have leather soles and low heels; come in black and colors trimmed with plush. Very special at, pair, \$1.98.

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Felt Slippers in Juliet, Everett or bootee styles in red or blue; leather or padded silk soles. Infants' size 5 to misses' size 12.

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KANSAS FARMERS HOLD MUCH WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas farmers have approximately 800,000 bushels of wheat piled on the ground, and have over 77,000,000 bushels still in their own bins. This is the report compiled by the state Board of Agriculture and the Industrial Court from information furnished by farmers and bankers and railroad agents throughout the State.

The bankers and railroad agents made a report for the Industrial Court as to the amount of wheat piled on the ground ready for shipment. There may be a great deal of additional wheat piled on the ground on the farms, but this was simply the wheat that had been hauled to the railroad and could not be shipped because of lack of cars.

Then came the break in the price and some of this wheat is being left on the ground while the farmers are waiting for a little higher price.

The Board of Agriculture showed that 53.4 per cent of the entire wheat crop grown this year remained in the bins of the farmers. This amounted to 77,466,727 bushels. A year ago only 35.3 per cent of the crop remained and two years ago only 11 per cent of the crop was still in the hands of the growers. Part of the 1919 crop was not taken from the farmers' bins until June of this year.

PREFERENTIAL SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the request of the Shipping Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday again suspended until further order the section of the Merchant Marine Act authorizing preferential rail rates on goods consigned for foreign shipment.



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Business Not Good but General Feeling Is That Things Are on the Mend With Progress Slow at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—There was more optimism in the primary cotton goods markets during the past week than has been seen for some time. Business was not good, but there seemed a general feeling that things were on the mend even though progress might be slow. Buyers found courage to operate in a small way and there was a very considerable increase in the amount of inquiry for goods, both in the print cloth yarn constructions and in the fine goods division. It is becoming evident that jobbers' stocks of textiles are very low indeed, and with liquidation of high-priced goods going forward under pressure in retail circles, jobbers and converters are beginning to feel uneasy for fear they will have nothing with which to fill the retailers' shelves when the latter comes to replenish their stock.

The announcement of the decision of the manufacturers to reduce wages to the level of November, 1919, has lent confidence to the market, since labor costs have remained the only factor in the cost of textiles that has not been deflated. The squeezing out of some of the war inflation involved in that factor, therefore, is one step nearer to putting mill costs and incidentally mill prices on a level which will leave no room for further recession.

The readjustment of wages was so obviously coming that the market had already discounted it to some extent, and the announcement of the decision had little effect on prices since these were already on a basis lower than cost in most New England mills; even figuring labor at the new scale.

Question of Price

Price, of course, is the paramount consideration at the present time, and only those willing to quote abnormally low figures stand any chance of hooking business, since buyers have neither the courage nor the funds to pay premiums for the sake of obtaining any particular make. There has been so much irregularity, however, in price quotations, and such wide differences in many instances between the cost of the gray goods and that of the finished fabric, that the confusion resulting has greatly delayed the return of confidence. For example, percales are priced at 13½ cents a yard, but since that price was announced the gray goods out of which they are made have dropped 2 cents a yard. Eastern staple ginghams are quoted at 20 cents a yard, but southern goods of practically the same construction can be had for 11½ cents. The usual difference is about ½ cent a yard.

Preparations are under way to straighten out some of this irregularity and bring prices into more uniformity. For this purpose, new price lists are expected on a basis low enough to form the foundation for the new season's buying. The announcement of these lists is expected shortly after the holidays, if not before.

Print Cloth Market

The print cloth markets saw some activity during the week with a steady business going on wherever buyers could locate goods at bottom prices. There was a firm demand for all goods available on a basis of less than 8 cents a yard for 38½ inch 64 by 60s and the supply of goods at that level was not sufficient to meet the demand. Mills are not willing to contract for goods extending into the new year except at premiums of a half to a full cent a yard over the price at which they will sell spot, so that the bulk of the dealing thus far has been for spot goods. Eastern mills have been unable to meet southern mill quotations and have taken very little business, though quoting now on the basis of net cost of labor and raw materials. Fall River reported sales of 10,000 to 15,000 pieces for the week, but the volume of business done with the south reached many times this volume.

Inquiry for Fine Goods

Manufacturers of fine goods made from combed yarns have received more inquiries for prices during the past week than they have had for several months. Interest has extended to a wide variety of fabrics, including plain and fancy lawns, pongees, silk and cotton novelties, reps and various corded constructions, and shirtings. A contract said to be for 15,000 pieces of silk and cotton shirtings was reported to have been placed with a New Bedford manufacturer at a price that was lower than anything heard of in connection with such goods for many a month. The majority of New Bedford manufacturers, however, were unable to quote prices anywhere near as low as buyers demanded and there was comparatively little business placed outside of the order above referred to.

Curtailment continues to a very severe degree, in practically every textile center in New England. The total output of New Bedford mills for the week was estimated at not over 25 per cent of normal, while that for the whole of New England would not exceed 40 per cent of a normal week's run.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in November was 433,737 fine ounces, compared with 462,472 fine ounces in October and 652,172 fine ounces in September.

DIVIDENDS

The International Harvester Company has declared a stock dividend of 2 per cent and its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock. On September 15 the company declared a 12½ per cent dividend on the same stock.

The Flak Rubber Company has passed its quarterly dividend on common stock. The directors announced that although the dividend had been more than earned, they had decided general trade and credit conditions rendered advisable conservation of cash resources.

Montgomery Ward & Co. has declared the regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend, payable January 1 to stock of record December 21.

The Albany & Susquehanna Railroad has declared a special dividend of \$2 a share, payable January 8 to stock of record December 20. The regular semi-annual dividend of \$4.50 a share will be paid January 2 to stock of record December 15.

The Reinsel & Saratoga Railroad has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable January 3 to stock of record December 15.

The Western Pacific Railroad Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to stock of record December 22.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable December 27. Books close December 20 and reopen January 21.

The Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited, has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable December 31 to stock of record, December 15.

The Colorado & Southern Railway has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred stock, and a dividend of 4 per cent on the second preferred stock, payable December 31. The books close December 15 and reopen January 3. This makes 4 per cent in the year 1920 on both classes.

The King Philip Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable January 3 to holders of record December 20. Three months ago a dividend of 3 per cent was declared.

The Shawmut Mills have declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common stock, and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to holders of record December 7.

FARMERS AND BANKS

ASKED TO LIQUIDATE

CHICAGO, Illinois—A plea that farmers and banks in the middle west section start liquidating their loans has been sent out by the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank to the banks in the Seventh Federal Reserve District.

The appeal is clearly aimed at Iowa, where the refusal of farmers to sell their crops and pay off loans at their banks has been marked. This has resulted in the Iowa banks borrowing more heavily from the reserve institution than they should. The reserve bank concisely states that the farmer must bear his share of declining prices and that other industries are feeling the effects of readjustment just as keenly.

NEW YORK MARKET STILL GOES DOWN

NEW YORK, New York—Further liquidation and recessions in prices marked the session of the stock market yesterday. The closing was weak and ended a day in which 1,453,100 shares were turned over.

The reaction came in the face of an improved federal reserve bank statement, but this was offset by the unsettledness in the commodity market, especially cotton. All classes of securities showed losses, the leaders being off from 2 to 8 points. Steel 78½, off 1½; New Haven 16½, off 1; Royal Dutch 51½, off 9½; Am Int 36½, off 2½; So Pac 95, off 3½.

SECURITIES COMPANY DISSOLVES

NEW YORK, New York—The Chase Securities Corporation managers have announced dissolution of the banking syndicate formed last summer to market \$200,000,000 of new American Woolen Company common stock. Although no explanation accompanied the announcement, it was understood to have been with a view of making available for taxation purposes the syndicate losses. The slump in the woolen trade offering no prospects for immediate improvement in stock market values of woolen shares, syndicate members are given the opportunity to dispose of their allotments as best they can, whereas under the syndicate terms, the stock was not to be marketed under par, or \$100 a share.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York—The American Locomotive Company has taken orders for six 119-ton consolidation engines for the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad. American Locomotive has also received an order for 10 Pacific type engines from the Santa Fe Railroad of Argentina. The Government of Spain has put an inquiry in this market for over 50 engines and there are a number of other orders for engines pending.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—After a slight depression at the start, wheat prices advanced yesterday. Opening prices ranged from 1 cent to 3 cents lower. December wheat closed at 1.63½ and March at 1.62½. Closing corn quotations were: December 70½, May 72½ and July 73½.

FRENCH FINANCIAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Varied Fluctuations on Bourse Affected by Foreign Political Affairs With Exchange Rate Great Center of Interest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The influence of foreign political affairs on the French market is particularly noticeable and the fluctuations to be observed are considerable. The débacle of Wrangel followed by the defeat of Venizelos coincided with an aggravation of the industrial crisis, which threatens not only to increase unemployment but to provoke large numbers of bankruptcies. In a sensitive market, on the other hand, the more cordial relations with England and the new hopes placed in America had a contrary effect. On the rate of exchange the movement is particularly remarked. The pound sprang up from little over 50 francs to well over 53, and the dollar from 15 to considerably more than 17. These began the better influences, and although the franc only improves by two points or so yet some encouragement is felt.

Undoubtedly the question of the exchange is causing much anxiety in France, and should also be seriously considered in America. It is fantastic that the franc should be worth a good deal less than a third of its former value on the American market, and the result must be increasingly to close the doors to the importation of American products.

Little Buying or Selling

Speaking generally, the quotations at the Bourse are all depressed. There is little buying and selling of shares, for the holders will not realize in a falling market and few are disposed to buy while the future remains so gloomy. But the more speculative dealers are beginning to lose confidence in the policy of adventure and are afraid, in spite of changes sometimes favorable in the political situation, of the isolation of France. Thus, even though there is not a great disposition to sell, the bears prevail. It cannot be denied that a gloom hangs over the Bourse and its operations, and this gloom will be prolonged until the political horizon is clearer and the economic situation of the world has ameliorated.

Happily French rentes, as government bonds are called, seem to escape from the general malaise. The war funds keep up to their old level, thanks largely to the policy of the government in providing, if needs be, for the conversion of earlier rentes into new rentes. The new 6 per cent might have been expected to have diminished the value of the older stocks, which, whether issued at 3, 4, or 5 per cent, yield in reality 5½. But it is known that not only were facilities given for conversion at a higher price than can be obtained in the market, but that the policy of the government will continue to be to protect rentiers and to take over their holdings at the higher rate. Greek funds naturally fell—the 1881 from 565 to 501 and the 1914 from 114 to 94.

Lower Oil Expected

In consequence of the oil war which has now begun in France and the agitation in favor of free competition between the Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch group which is expected to reduce prices (hitherto the government has favored the Royal Dutch) there have been marked downward tendencies. The Royal Dutch has lost 3,000 points on 34,050. There has been during the past year the most remarkable leaps and descents. Of course the resumption of commercial relations between England and Russia which will bring into the European market considerable quantities of oil, and the decision of Rumania to re-establish liberty of exportation of oil, are circumstances which must conduce to depreciation.

In the oil market generally great depression is felt. It is believed that the changed conditions must accentuate this uncertainty to the disadvantage of shareholders. The American company enters the French field seriously for the first time and has set up with the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas a French filial under the presidency of Mr. Jules Cambon. It is at this moment that the existing oil régime comes to an end in France—on December 30—and there can be no doubt that the Standard Oil will secure better conditions in which to engage in the great struggle with its rivals, which are chiefly the British companies ranged round the Royal Dutch. At the same time the American Government complains of the absence of liberty in the Mesopotamian and other oil regions. If France abandons its allegiance to the British groups the effects on the share market are incalculable. It may truly be said that this oil duel dominates the operations of the Bourse.

French Revenue Report

PARIS, France—The government's revenue for November, according to a statement by the Ministry of Finance yesterday, was 1,087,985,100 francs, which is 92,196,100 francs below the estimates, but still leaves receipts for the 11 months of the year 11,705,430,400 francs above the estimates.

The principal deficit again was in taxes on the business turnover, which were the principal source of revenue. These taxes yielded 205,492,000 francs, instead of the estimated 460,000,000 francs. The revenue for the 11 months of 1920 exceeded that in the same period of 1919 by 3,750,000,000 francs.

START ON GRINDING OF SUGAR IN CUBA

Some 250,000 Tons of Old Crop Unsold With Soft and Declining Market in New York

NEW YORK, New York—The start of the grinding of the new crop sugar in Cuba with some 250,000 tons of old crop unsold, has been reflected in a soft and declining market for raw sugars here.

New low prices were established for refined sugar here Monday. The Federal Sugar Refining Company reduced its list price another half cent to the basis of 8½ cents per pound for fine granulated. Other refiners reduced their quotations to 8½ cents. A renewed break in the raw sugar market was attended by another drop of ¼ cent to the basis of 4.76 for centrifugal, a new low record for the year. While 4 cents, c.i.f., was quoted for Cubas, the undertone is easy and sugar could be bought on a basis of 3.875 cents, sugar men say.

Stocks of sugar at Atlantic ports last week were about 72,553 tons, as compared with 69,251 the previous week and 25,888 at the same time in 1919. Receipts of raw sugars last week were about 35,302 tons, as compared with 42,408 tons the previous week.

Meltings by refiners here are comparatively small, despite some export business. Willett & Gray give meltings last week at United States Atlantic ports as about 27,225 tons, excluding some 4775 of white sugar received by the trade direct and included in statistics as meltings. This compared with 46,000 the previous week, and 28,000 for the corresponding week in 1919. The capacity of refineries at these ports is about 5000 tons.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMPARISON

Combined Resources and Liabilities of Twelve Regional Members of Financial System

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States compare (last 000 omitted):

Resources	Last Week	Prev. Week
Gold coin & cts.	\$194,869,000	\$210,131,000
Gold fund f r d	410,917,000	358,743,000
Gold with for.	59,000	59,000
U. S. Govt. bonds	67,745,000	67,864,000
U. S. Govt. notes	67,521,000	657,738,000
Gold with fed res.	1,210,562,000	1,194,204,000
U. S. Govt. bonds	2,035,371,000	2,022,675,000
Legal tend. etc.	177,136,000	175,520,000
Total cash res.	2,212,407,000	2,198,198,000
U. S. Govt. bonds	1,189,244,000	1,160,685,000
Other bills dis.	1,547,595,000	1,616,116,000
Bills not in open market	244,690,000	243,065,000
Total bills	2,981,529,000	2,919,865,000
U. S. Govt. bonds	26,877,000	26,877,000
U. S. Govt. notes	59,000	59,000
Cts. of indbt.	328,294,000	327,010,000
Total assets	3,216,749,000	3,233,792,000
Bank premises	17,458,000	17,458,000
Uncollected items	696,565,000	734,523,000
Gross deposits	2,493,608,000	2,401,781,000
Other resources	8,322,000	7,716,000
Total resources	6,233,038,000	6,302,379,000
Liabilities		
Capital paid in	99,174,000	99,140,000
Surplus	164,746,000	164,745,000
Govt. deposits	28,394,000	60,688,000
Due to members	1,758,967,000	1,763,822,000
Deferred items	516,934,000	531,529,000
Other deposits	24,511,000	25,742,000
Five per cent fd	11,387,000	11,387,000
F. R. notes in circ.	3,311,842,000	3,312,039,000
Bank notes—net		
Liabilities	214,523,000	214,930,000
Other liabilities	112,948,000	111,235,000
Total liabilities	6,233,038,000	6,302,379,000
Ratio per cent fd	44.5%	44.1%
Ratio gold res.	49.2	48.8

EXPORTS TO GERMANY

LONDON, England—During the nine months ending September 30, 1920, the exports from the United Kingdom to Germany of goods wholly or mainly manufactured amounted to £10,640,399, the principal articles being cotton, woolen and worsted yarn. During the same period foreign goods imported to the United Kingdom were re-exported to Germany of a value of £2,312,005.

BEET SUGAR IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The beet sugar harvest, owing to climatic conditions, does not promise to be quite so good as usual in quantity this year, but it is already evident that this slight decrease will be balanced by the superior quality of the crops.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Monday	Tuesday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.44½	\$3.45	\$4.8665
France (French)	.082	.0826½	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0617	.0619	.1930
Lire	.0347	.0349	.1930
Guilder	.3047	.3045	.4020
German marks	.01335	.0136	.2380
Canadian dollar	.58%	.585	

WHEN VISITING SWITZERLAND

—THE—
UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES
St. Gall, ZURICH, Winterthur, Geneva, Basle, Aarau, Lausanne, Montreux, Vevey, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Lugano, Locarno, etc., etc.
will gladly cash your Travellers Checks, make payments against Letters of Credit, exchange money or undertake any other banking transaction for you.
The Bank's "COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT" in Zurich offers advisory assistance to businessmen.
Capital fully paid & reserves Frs. 50,000,000.

BANKS AND FOREIGN TRADE DISCUSSED

Exporter Whose Statement Stirred New York Chamber of Commerce Explains That He Desired Only to Point Out Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The recent statement by William H. Douglas, a prominent exporter here, that the banking interests at present are "the weakest link in the chain of foreign trade," and that practically all that exporters get at this time from the banks is "respectful attention and sympathetic indifference," caused such interest among the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, before whom Mr. Douglas made his impromptu remarks, that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked him to state his views more in detail.

Mr. Douglas has no desire to enter into a controversy beyond what he said at the chamber, where his remarks created a stir. But he regrets that the position to which he called attention then is not improving. He makes no criticisms against anyone, banks or others. He simply desires to state the facts and leave others to draw their own inferences. The situation, as he sees it, is described in the following statement, which his firm plans to publish in their export paper:

Status of Foreign Trade

"We sincerely regret we are not able to advise our friends in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, West Indies, China, Japan and the East generally of any improvement whatever in the situation since our last report November 13. Both the American and foreign banks have adopted even more drastic regulations regarding the purchase of bills, and there is a disinclination to buy exchange on merchants in any of the countries named. Where bills are purchased by the banks they are holding up an average of 25 per cent of the invoice value, or are requiring a fixed deposit here of an equivalent amount. They are also demanding the return of the money, when the draft is paid in the foreign market, to New York or London at their expense. These conditions are such that it practically compels the merchant here to require his foreign customer to either arrange to remit cash, or at least provide a confirmed bankers' credit against which drafts can be drawn.

"The exchange continues to adversely affect the importer of goods in foreign countries to a serious degree which further complicates the present unfortunate situation. Shipments, of course, will be very seriously restricted, but it looks as if the bankers here are acting jointly to accomplish that very result.

Improvement Expected

"We hope that so soon as the foreign markets may be able to export their raw products that the position will be more or less relieved, and we think this will come about within the next few months. Importers abroad must realize that the practical stoppage of shipments to their markets will tend to relieve the situation somewhat at their end, and that goods on the way, or that may be held there, should therefore command a fair price.

"A firm abroad, who orders goods and they are shipped and drawn for in accordance with his instructions, is not justified in asking renewals, unless the status is such it can be accomplished for him. Banks are now willing at times to grant renewals, but they are considering each individual case, and the standing of the firm here and abroad, and also the causes for which the renewal is asked. They are further, and very properly, saying that if a renewal is granted, the merchant abroad should show his good faith by paying a part of the bill at least, say 50 per cent.

"We are optimistic that these matters will be very much better within the next few months. Meanwhile let every man strive his best to bring these desirable results about."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BUDGET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS CANADIAN NEWS OFFICE
VICTORIA, British Columbia—Figures just made public by the Minister of Finance show that for the first time for several years British Columbia had a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. The total revenue was \$13,861,602.75 and the expenditure \$13,511,123.04. The net surplus was therefore \$350,479.71 after all expenditure, capital and current, had been met.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Crude rubber exported from Brazil and Iquitos, Peru, during October of the current year amounted to 5,004,543 pounds, compared with 12,490,833 pounds exported in October, 1919. Consul Pickersell at Para reported to the Department of Commerce. The United States received 3,081,454 pounds in October, 1920, and Europe 1,923,089 pounds.

Sanction will be sought from the Canadian Parliament of a bill providing for conveyance of oil products of the McKenzie River basin to Behring Sea by pipe line, thence by tankers to markets of the world. Proposed pipe line would be laid from McKenzie River to Yukon River systems by way of Rat River and Bell River, thence by Porcupine and Yukon rivers to salt water.

British exports of cotton yarn during November were 11,002,000 pounds, as compared with 10,377,000 in October, 13,502,000 in November, 1919, and 13,248,000 in November, 1918. Piece goods showed similar tendency. Woollens increased last month over previous month, November, 1919, and November, 1918.

The National Biscuit Company has made general price reduction. In some cases the decrease is 20 per cent.

The British Food Minister's transactions for Canadian wheat during the last three years amounted to £1,000,000,000, and it is estimated that a profit of one-tenth of 1 per cent has been realized.

A \$350,000 suit against the American Woolen Company has been filed at Lawrence, Massachusetts, by the National Spun Silk Company of New Bedford, Massachusetts. The suit is brought as a result of an alleged breach of a contract which the National Spun Silk Company had with the American Woolen Company to deliver a large amount of silk at \$12 a pound.

The British export credit scheme has been amended to permit extension of loans up to 100 per cent of the value of British manufactured exports consigned to the permitted European countries instead of 80 per cent as heretofore.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was profit taking in Mexican Eagle Oil issues on the stock exchange yesterday following a bonus announcement of one share for each two shares held at par. The price receded to 10.5-16. Realizing also occurred in other shares of the oil department. Shell Transport & Trading was 5-15-16.

Dollar securities were weaker in sympathy with New York. Home rails were dull. There was moderate realizing in South American rails. Industrials were irregular. Hudson's Bay was 5-11-16. Rubbers dropped in sympathy with the staple.

Kaffirs were flabby. Steadiness was noted in the gilt-edged section. Foreign loans were dull.

NATIONAL BANKS CHARTERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the week ended December 10 the Comptroller of the Currency issued charters for three national banks with aggregate capital of \$125,000; received applications for charter from six national banks with aggregate capital of \$385,000 and increased capital of one national bank by aggregate capital of \$150,000.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Changes from—
	Sat. Fri. Month Year
10 highest gd rails	74.76 -2.06 -2.54
10 2d grade rails	71.22 -3.32 -4.10 -2.05
10 pub utl bonds	69.60 -7.01 -3.41 -4.21
10 industrial bonds	84.00 -1.17 -1.41 -2.41
Combined avgs.	74.89 -1.17 -3.00 -4.05

Further price reductions in dry goods are predicted from Chicago. Selling agents for mills have conferred for several days for the purpose of deciding upon a common policy to be followed in stabilizing values.

TOOL STEELS

Blue Chip

High Speed

and other
FIRTH-STERLING
TOOL STEELS

The knowledge, experience and skill of SHEFFIELD combined with the best PITTSBURGH practice have made these steels a standard of QUALITY and UNIFORMITY wherever Tools are used

FIRTH-STERLING
STEEL COMPANY

McKeesport, Pa.

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA
CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH
CHICAGO

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BASEBALL WILL HAVE NEW RULES

Major and Minor Leagues Are Expected to Vote to Accept New National Agreement at Their Coming Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Professional baseball is soon to be put on a sound footing, one in which the general public will no doubt place much confidence and one which will tend to do away with a recurrence of anything like the disagreements and difficulties which it has been called upon to go through during the past few years. A great step was taken toward this end in this city Saturday and Sunday when representatives of the two major leagues, the minor leagues, Judge K. M. Landis, the new head of baseball, and several others interested in this sport met in this city for the purpose of formulating some new rules which would elevate the game to a higher standard of operation.

After considerable discussion Saturday a committee composed of Judge Landis, G. W. Pepper, J. C. Toole and J. C. Jones was appointed to draw up a new agreement and submit it to the baseball men in attendance. This was done Sunday and with almost no discussion the agreement as submitted was satisfactory to all hands. In order for it to become effective, it must now be approved by the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs and the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, the last named being the ruling body of the many minor leagues in this country. It is confidently expected that the two major leagues will unanimously approve the new agreement and, with the possible exception of the draft, that the minor leagues will agree to it. The National League meets in this city today, at which time it will vote on the question. The American League meets in Chicago Friday and will act then, while the National Association will hold its annual meeting January 10, when it will vote on the question, and then representatives of the three organizations will meet January 12, probably in Chicago, to express their assent or dissent to the new plan.

The chief feature of the new plan is the appointment of a commissioner who becomes the "supreme court" of baseball. He is to have the right to investigate matters on his own initiative or at the request of any of the members of the association. He will be chairman of an advisory council, with the president of the two major leagues as the other members, and in voting the vote of the chairman will decide any matter on which the two other members are divided. This council is to have the power to frame the rules for the world series, to determine questions relating to the relationship of clubs and players and settle all matters in which contracts are involved.

The agreement is to run for a period of 25 years and no diminution of the compensation or powers of the present or any succeeding commissioner shall be made during his term of office. It is also stipulated that Judge K. M. Landis shall be the first commissioner, his term to cover a period of seven years. His successor is to be appointed by the votes of a majority of the major league clubs and in the case of their failure to agree within three months after the vacancy has occurred, either major league may request the President of the United States to name a commissioner and such commissioner shall take office the same as if elected through the usual channel. The commissioner is to receive \$50,000 per year. He is to appoint a secretary-treasurer, who will hold office during the pleasure of the advisory council and his duties will be such as the council shall from time to time determine.

WILTSHIRE HAS A LARGE SQUAD

Oregon Agricultural College Has Number of Former Players Out for Association Football Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Oregon.—From 50 candidates Coach C. G. Wiltshire of Oregon Agricultural College will select the soccer team which will represent the college in games to be scheduled in the near future. The University of Oregon is the only other conference team which plays soccer and on account of this it is possible that the college will schedule several games with outside teams. The first two games were played against the University of Oregon, the first being a scoreless game and the second resulting in a 2 to 2 score.

Several of last year's men are eligible this year. Capt. Herbert Davis of Portland, a junior in college, will play at. Maurice C. Snook, one of the fastest men in the college, is playing at. Snook holds from Madras, Oregon, and is a junior in the school of Commerce. Other men on the team are E. J. Sweeney, Portland, a sophomore in forestry; J. L. Perry, Portland, senior in civil engineering; A. A. Borgeson, Portland, sophomore in pharmacy; A. R. Kirkham, Portland, a music sophomore; T. L. Bryant, Canada, senior in mechanical engineering; Fred Marfield, London, freshman in

civil engineering; F. C. Angle, Portland, a mechanical engineering sophomore; George Jones, Corvallis, a sophomore in mechanical engineering; Walter Tennessee, Portland, a freshman in commerce; William Cifre, Spain, a special, and K. C. Poole, Portland, a sophomore in agriculture.

VETERAN TEAM FOR PRINCETON

Orange and Black Expects to Make Strong Showing in the Intercollegiate Chess League Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Princeton's varsity chess team which will take part in the intercollegiate at New York next week, is one of the best that has ever represented the university. The game is more popular here than it has ever been before, and competition for places in the match, which will be a four-board one, has brought out a large number of players.

Princeton's only previous match this fall was played at Princeton against the Yale chessmen on the evening before the Princeton-Yale game, and Old Nassau presaged the result on the gridiron the following afternoon, by winning the match with a margin of two games. It was a 10-board affair, the final score standing at 6 to 4.

Capt. S. E. Hall '21 is a veteran of last season's team which also defeated Yale, the match which is considered Princeton's most important one of the year. He failed to win this year, being defeated by Capt. J. C. Cairns '22 of Yale after 25 moves. C. T. Smith '22 is another member of the team who played last year as a representative of Princeton, and he is considered one of the best players that Princeton has.

He defeated R. S. McClellan '24 of Yale in 28 moves last month. C. E. Koetter '23, F. Franklin '22, J. S. Livingston and A. H. Barr '22 are other players who were on the 1919-20 team, a year ago and are again playing this fall. Two freshmen, R. W. Laidlaw '24 and C. C. Fischer '24, were among the first 10 in the tournament which was held to pick the players for the Yale match. The latter was defeated by R. E. Miller '23 of the Elis, but Fischer made an auspicious start in the intercollegiate game by defeating his opponent F. T. Paine '25.

Alexander Aylen '23 and A. M. McColl '21 completed the team. Both of them have been candidates for the varsity for two years. Avidan defeated John Locke '24 of Yale in the longest match of the game, which required 57 moves to bring it to a decision in the Princetonian's favor. McColl was beaten by T. H. Banks of Yale in 28 moves.

FOUR GOALS MADE BY S. C. PUDDEFOOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is only on very infrequent occasions that it falls to the lot of a center-forward to score four goals in a professional association football match, but such was the performance of S. C. Puddefoot, the leader of West Ham United's vanguard, on November 13, when, playing against Sheffield Wednesday in the Second Division of the Association Football League, he registered the only goals of the match. This feat materially assisted Puddefoot's upward progress in the list of goal-scorers, and, as a result, he rose to first position with a total of 11. A. R. Hawes, of South Shields, who has long been installed at the head of affairs, shared the lead with the West Ham man, whilst one point behind the pair was B. Blood, of Burnley Port Vale. There were rival claimants for third position in H. Woods, another representative of the South Shields team, and J. M. McIntyre of Sheffield Wednesday, each of whom had a total of nine. The list:

Player and club	Goals
A. R. Hawes, South Shields	11
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham	11
B. Blood, Port Vale	10
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	9
H. Woods, South Shields	9
A. E. Watkins, Stoke	9
S. Stevens, Notts County	9
J. Gill, Cardiff City	8
J. Heathcote, Blackpool	8
B. Benton, Blackpool	7
A. Cashmore, Cardiff City	7
W. Banks, Fulham	7
H. Hampton, Birmingham	6
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	6
Albert Pygmalion, Leicester City	6
A. Higgins, Notts Forest	5
J. Trotter, Burnley	5
W. Tempest, Stoke	5
J. Wilcox, Bristol City	5
W. J. Pocock, Bristol City	5
W. R. Waincoat, Barnsley	5
F. Elston, Leeds United	5
J. Lees, Rotherham County	5
J. Crosbie, Birmingham	5
A. Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers	4
A. Pape, Rotherham County	4
J. H. Miller, Rotherham County	4
H. Kirk, Bristol City	4
J. Tonner, Clapton Orient	4
Bullock, Burnley	4
H. Millership, Rotherham County	4
J. Halliwell, Barnsley	4
J. Gettins, Barnsley	4
Samuel Tonner, Clapton Orient	4
J. Milton, Stockport County	4
A. Waterall, Stockport County	4
P. Parker, Stockport County	4
T. Page, Burnley Port Vale	4
T. Brown, Stoke	4
R. Perry, Burnley	4
W. Ritchie, Burnley	4
H. Smith, Clapton Orient	4
A. Dolphin, Notts County	4
H. Henshall, Notts County	4
H. Bedford, Notts Forest	4

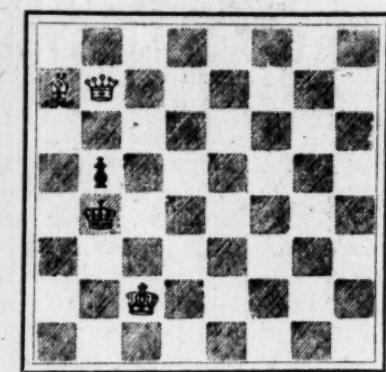
DODGE TO LEAD CORNELL ELEVEN

ITHACA, New York.—W. S. Dodge of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected captain of the Cornell University football team for 1921. He has played on the varsity team for two years.

CHESS

PROBLEM 217

By the nine-year-old boy, Samuel Rzeschewski
Anticipated by J. Abbott and others
Black Pieces 2

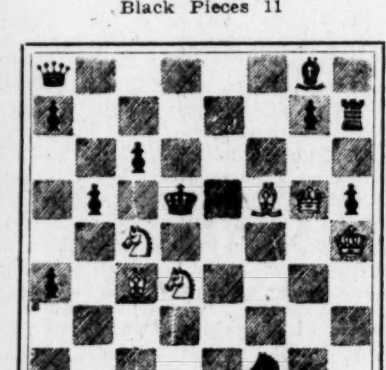


White Pieces 3

White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 218

By Godfrey Heathcote
Black Pieces 11



White Pieces 6

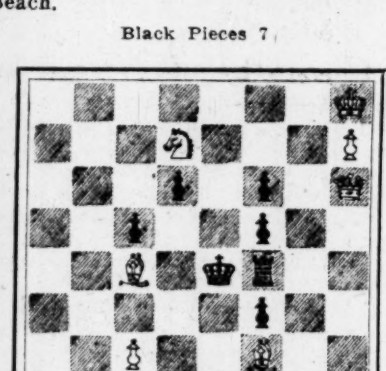
White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 215. R-B5 PxB
No. 216. 1. Q-R8 PxB
2. Q-R6 P-K17
3. B-K1
Prob. Comp. Q-R8
W. A. Shinkman

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example of the complete block with changed mate. Pendulum key on horizontal axis.
Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor by Lennox F. Beach.



Black Pieces 7

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

The annual meeting of the British Chess Federation was held at the City of London Chess Club with Sir J. O. Thursty, Bart., in the chair. Oscar L. Brown and S. J. Galloway were elected to the executive council. The moves to drop the Major Open Tourney for 1921 and to admit foreign competition in the future were both taken under consideration.

In the semi-final round of the County Championship, Surrey, the winners of the Southern C. C. U., defeated the winners of the Midland C. C. U., Oxfordshire, by 7½-2½ and will meet Lancashire in the final.

Player and club	Goals
L. P. Reese	0
H. B. Over	1
G. A. Peice	1
A. J. Mass	1
R. C. J. Walker	1
W. Gooding	1
E. Macdonald	1
J. Gill, Cardiff City	1
J. Heathcote, Blackpool	1
B. Benton, Blackpool	1
A. Cashmore, Cardiff City	1
W. Banks, Fulham	1
H. Hampton, Birmingham	1
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	1
Albert Pygmalion, Leicester City	1
A. Higgins, Notts Forest	1
J. Trotter, Burnley	1
W. Tempest, Stoke	1
J. Wilcox, Bristol City	1
W. J. Pocock, Bristol City	1
W. R. Waincoat, Barnsley	1
F. Elston, Leeds United	1
J. Lees, Rotherham County	1
J. Crosbie, Birmingham	1
A. Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers	1
A. Pape, Rotherham County	1
J. H. Miller, Rotherham County	1
H. Kirk, Bristol City	1
J. Tonner, Clapton Orient	1
Bullock, Burnley	1
H. Millership, Rotherham County	1
J. Halliwell, Barnsley	1
J. Gettins, Barnsley	1
Samuel Tonner, Clapton Orient	1
J. Milton, Stockport County	1
A. Waterall, Stockport County	1
P. Parker, Stockport County	1
T. Page, Burnley Port Vale	1
T. Brown, Stoke	1
R. Perry, Burnley	1
W. Ritchie, Burnley	1
H. Smith, Clapton Orient	1
A. Dolphin, Notts County	1
H. Henshall, Notts County	1
H. Bedford, Notts Forest	1

A for adjudication.

The City of London Chess Club championship is under way in three sections, each of which supplies four players to the finals. Both Sir G. A. Thomas, the present holder, and the British champion, R. H. V. Scott, have entered.

France plans a tourney to be held at Paris in the near future, at which M. Eugene Znosko-Borovsky will be one of the entrants.

Italy reports the formation of an Italian Chess Federation at the congress held recently at Varese.

At the annual meeting of the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club, New York, the following officers were elected: President, Samuel Shore; vice-president, I. J. Lehr; treasurer, Charles Giest; secretary, Oscar Charles.

The annual tournament of the Boston Chess Club, Massachusetts, resulted in Dr. S. Putzman and W. W. Adams dividing first and second prizes, as did John Heck and H. L. Perrin with third and fourth.

Jose R. Capablanca is at present in New York and will make a short

tour before returning to Cuba for his match with Lasker.

The following game is from the recent Gothenburg tourney:

White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3. P-B4	P-B4
4. P-Q3	P-Q3
5. Kt-B3	P-Q3
6. B-K3	B-K3
7. P-KR3	B-K3
8. B-QK15	Castles
9. BxK1	PxR
10. B-K15	Q-K2
11. Castles	P-KR3
12. B-R4	K-R
13. P-Q4	B-B5
14. R-K	B-KKt
15. PxP	PxP
16. B-K15	QR-Q
17. Q-B	Kt-Q2
18. Kt-Q	P-B3
19. Kt-K3	B-B2
20. Kt-B5	Q-B
21. P-B3	Kt-B4
22. Q-B2	B-B5
23. Kt-Q2	B-Q6
24. P-K1	P-K1
25. Q-R4	P-R3
26. Q-B2	Kt-Q5
27. KR-Q	P-KB4

Having completed an ideal layout for his forces, Black now seizes the opportunity to break through. Actually this is the winning move, for there is no adequate defense. To prevent loss of a piece, White must play Kt-K3, after which Black would drive away the B with P-B5 and then follow with Kt-BP, winning at least the exchange.

28. P-R4	P-R5
29. P-R5	B-B4
30. K-R2	PxP
31. P-K1	Q-K1
32. R-KB	Kt-K5
33. QRxKt	BxR
34. RxB	QxKt

Resigns

FAIRCLOUGH STILL LEADS HIS DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Although his club occupied but a lowly position in the standing of the Third Division of the Association Football League on November 13, Albert Fairclough, of Southend United, was able to retain the leadership of the list of goal scorers with a total of 12. That his position at the head was by no means impregnable was shown by the fact that E. Simms, of Luton Town, was only one point behind. Third on the list came H. J. Fleming, of Swindon Town, who was closely followed by five players who could claim totals of eight. A noticeable feature of the scoring in the Third Division this season is that there is not, as is usually the case, one outstanding player in each club whose aggregate of goals completely overshadows those of his clubmates; but in many instances there are two or more men of the same team with quite significant totals. The list:

Player and club	Goals
Albert Fairclough, Southend United	12
E. Simms, Luton Town	11
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	9
C. W. Bailey, Reading	9
J. Birch, Queen's Park Rangers	8
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	8
Peter Ronald, Watford	8
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	8
J. Stokes, Swindon Town	8
B. Beynon, Swansea Town	7
William Lockett, Northampton	7
John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion	7
D. Smith, Crystal Palace	7
A. Wolstenholme, Newport County	7
Edward Rodgers, Brighton & Hove Albion	6
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth	6
W. Rawlings, Southampton	6
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers	6
J. Clarke, Grimsby Town	6
J. Whibley, Crystal Palace	6
W. E. Chester, Merthyr Town	6
W. Secon, Millwall	6
F. Hoddinott, Watford	6
George Whitworth, Northampton	6
Charles White, Watford	6
King, Brentford	6
J. Broad, Millwall	6
J. Gregory, Queen's Park Rangers	6
W. Wright, Exeter City	6
J. Moore, Southampton	6
A. Dinning, Southampton	6
H. Gilbey, Gillingham	6
P. Hill, Luton Town	6
A. Mathieson, Luton Town	6
R. W. Devlin, Newport County	6
R. W. Jefferson, Swindon Town	6
Dennison, Norwich City	6
W. Bird, Bristol Rovers	6
W. Batty, Swindon Town	6
W. Ogley, Swansea Town	6
D. Collier, Grimsby Town	6
Moyle, Millwall	6
C. Sutherland, Millwall	6
H. W. Raymond, Plymouth Argyle	6
George Sheffield, Plymouth Argyle	6
J. Makin, Exeter City	6
E. Menlove, Crystal Palace	6

OHIO STATE PLAYERS GET LETTER HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Twenty-five varsity letters and six "O. A. A.'s" have been awarded Ohio State University football players for the past season when they won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association football championship, also the men given letters were awarded small gold footballs embossed with a scarlet "O." No captain will be elected by the Buckeyes until their return from their trip to California for a football game with the University of California on New Year's Day.

The men receiving varsity letters are:

Capt. L. M. Huffman '21, R. H. Spier '22, A. J. Nemecek '21, D. M. Trott '22, R. P. Wipche '21, C. E. Meyers '22, W. V. Slyker '22, C. N. Workman '22, H. H. Workman '22, G. P. Stinchcomb '21, F. A. V. Laman '21, C. A. Taylor '22, H. R. Henderson '22, H. A. Bliss '22, H. B. Blair '22, R. Scott '22, Donald Wiper '22, C. R. Weaver '22, W. E. Isabel '23, T. C. Wilder '23, J. J. Navin '22, E. Y. Johnson '21, P. F. Dole '23, J. Taylor '22, Manager Donald Hoskins '21.

DAVIDSON TO LEAD AMHERST

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—A. E. Davidson of Newton, Massachusetts, was elected captain of the Amherst football team for the season of 1921. He is also captain of the hockey

NEW YACHTING RACE PLANNED

British and American Yachtsmen Expecting to Engage in a Very Sporting and Instructive Series for a New Cup Next Season

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is now certain that there will be a very sporting and instructive series of yacht races next season between British and American yachtsmen. This is the outcome of a visit paid by Sir Charles C. Allom to the United States at the beginning of last season. It has now been announced that a challenge has been received by him on behalf of four American yachtsmen for a series of yacht races to be sailed between teams of three or four boats, built to fit one of the new international classes, representing Great Britain on the one side and the United States on the other.

The challenge for the cup has been received from the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. The negotiations between the two countries in respect to the details connected with the race have now gone so far that the contest is assured. It will take the form of a team race of four yachts a side, and the yachts of the country winning the greatest number of points in these races will be declared the winners. It is also proposed that the contest be continued until one of the two countries represented has won the cup two years in succession after the first race in 1921, when the cup will become the absolute property of the winning country. The races will be held alternately in England and America, irrespective of results.

The class which will be selected (at all events for the first series) will be that of the new international six-meter, of which a number are now being built on the Clyde for various prominent Scottish yachtsmen. A number of yachtsmen have already placed orders for six-meter yachts for next season. These include four Clyde owners, viz: T. C. Glen-Coats, F. J. Stephens, Frank Robinson, and J. N. Goudie. It is worthy of note that two of these owners—Messrs. Glen-Coats and Stephens—are designing their own boats. That for Mr. Robinson will be designed and built by Fife. So far only one boat has been ordered from the south—for Algernon Maudslays and Thomas Westray—also to be built and designed by Fife; but others have signified their intention of building, though they have not actually placed their orders.

The Americans who have taken the initiative by becoming the first challengers are Paul Hammond and E. W. Stewart, both of New York. The other two are Guy Lowell of Boston and Paul Drexel of Philadelphia. On the British side, it is proposed to leave arrangements for the contest in the hands of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Royal Victoria, Royal Thames and Royal London Yacht clubs. Several meetings have already been held to deal with the preliminary arrangements, the Royal Yacht Squadron being represented by Sir Ralph St. G. Gore, Baronet, and Lieut.-Col. R. Sloane Stanley; the Royal London Yacht Club by Sir Charles Allom and Gerald Watson; the Royal Victoria by W. P. Burton and Lieut.-Col. J. E. Rhodes; and the Royal Thames by Capt. Richard Hennessy and Algernon Maudslay, C. B. E.

The committee have decided to hold eliminating trials in the 6-meter international class in the Solent, commencing July 18, in order to select four yachts to represent Great Britain. Although the arrangements for this international contest are in the hands of these four southern organizations, it is intended that it shall be a national affair in the fullest sense of the word. It is expected that the best boats in the class will always be selected as champions, quite irrespective of the locality in which they may chance to have their moorings. From what has been outlined above, it will be seen that the project should prove to be of very considerable interest and value. It will not only give a considerable impetus to racing in the smaller classes in Great Britain, but will bring American and British yachtsmen together on very equal terms.

In the international rule there is very little room for varying interpretations of the measurement formula, and it will be surprising if American designers are able to produce anything particularly novel under its regulations. At the same time, they will find no difficulty whatever in discovering the type and measurements that are most likely to suit any class that may be chosen from time to time for the purpose of the contest. They will find that these little boats are of a very satisfactory type, and it may quite possibly so happen that a very strong class or classes will spring up on the American side of the Atlantic. If so, it will be better than a multiplication of "one design" classes, which, no matter how good the particular type may be, lack the interest attaching to possible improvements in type and design that always attaches to an open class, no matter how closely regulated it may be.

Although there is ample room for the exercise of the designer's cleverness in the international classes, it is not sufficient to eliminate the prospect of the very closest racing, provided the helmsmen and crews are of equal merit. It will, indeed, be a trial of skill amongst the various crews, as much as, if not more than, between the designers. The boats will be, of course, all built under scantling regulations, which not only prevent the introduction of flimsy construction, but

insure that the little vessels shall be staunch without being absurdly heavy in hull and fittings. Their cabin arrangements are also the subject of legislation—sufficient, but not aiming at making an 8-meter yacht the equal of a 20-tonner. It is quite certain that after the first few contests, if not from the very first, the prizes will invariably fall to those who have the greatest seamanship and smartness in the handling of small yachts.

There are, of course, points upon which each side will have something to learn from the other, but yachtsmen are quick to pick up wrinkles from their opponents, and, no matter how small these may be, they will assuredly be seized upon and amplified where desirable.

FRENCH (ATHLETIC) NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Playing at Lilas recently, the association football team of English ladies, then touring France, met with a 2-to-0 success against a French ladies' side. The French defense was quite praiseworthy, but was circumvented by the superior skill of the English forwards. Despite the fact that several matches for the French cup were being played, on the same day, 3000 spectators assembled to watch the game.

A splendid game was seen in the final for the Parisian ladies' basketball championship, when the Sportives team proved successful against the representatives of Normandia-Sport. The Sport

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room apartments open for
yearly lease.
Rental Moderate

ALLEGED FRAUDS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Colored Water Found in Barrels
Supposed to Contain Whisky
—Federal Grand Jury Returns
Large Number of Indictments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—According to the latest revelations in regard to the activity of the San Francisco whisky ring, thousands of barrels taken from the bonded warehouses and supposed to hold whisky have been shipped to the Orient where they were found to contain colored water. This fact was revealed when 27 barrels, supposed to contain \$73,000 worth of whisky, were held just as they were about to be loaded on the liner Tenyo Maru, for shipment to Shanghai.

The federal prohibition officers have been piling up evidence against the members of the ring and a volume of testimony has been presented before the federal grand jury which has examined hundreds of witnesses. The investigation by the grand jury of the alleged activities of the bootlegging ring, has resulted in the indictment of Mrs. Glad K. Warburton, former acting prohibition director, and John E. Costello, private secretary to James D. Phelan, United States Senator. Indictments have also been found against Harry Brodski, alleged bootlegger, Douglas Newton, said to be one of Brodski's assistants, as well as many others associated with Brodski, charged with violation of the Volstead act.

The indictment of John E. Costello, it is alleged, was based on the testimony of Harry Marquard, café proprietor, who stated that Costello offered him protection, if he, Marquard, would agree to turn over 10 per cent of the gross liquor trade to the Democratic campaign fund. Mr. Costello denied Marquard's story, in toto. Both Mr. Costello and Mrs. Warburton are accused, in the indictment as returned, with having conspired to draw liquor from bonded warehouses, through the activities of Harry Brodski, and Douglas Newton. Harry Brodski, who will be the first to be brought to trial, has attempted in a public statement to incriminate certain of the federal prohibition officials.

The finding of these indictments concluded the work of the present grand jury. Federal Judge Dooling has ordered the second grand jury panel, which will meet at once, when other names will come before them. It is expected that the new grand jury will go to the bottom of the withdrawal of the 51 barrels of whisky which were taken from the warehouse ostensibly for the use of the Democratic national convention last June, but which, it is stated, never arrived at their destination. Several indictments have been held back pending investigation of the 51 barrels.

It is claimed that figures in the prohibition director's office indicate that over \$1,500,000 was made by the ring by the sale of whisky at wholesale within a short time.

Indictments charging approximately 20 individuals connected with the Southern California Drugists Supply Company with conspiracy to violate the Volstead act were voted by the federal grand jury, of Los Angeles, and warrants were issued for their arrest. The federal investigators have accused officers and employees of the Drugists Supply Company with a conspiracy to distribute approximately \$500,000 worth of wine, supposed to have been withdrawn for sacramental purposes.

TELEPHONE UNION REFUSED INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts
Holding that the increase in wages asked by the union operators of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company would necessitate a rise in the cost of the service to the subscribers, and also that purchasing power of the dollar is growing, the general manager of the company announces that it is impossible to grant the union request for increased wages and changed working conditions. The reply asserts that the demand would, if met, mean an increase of about 50 per cent in the company's pay rolls. The announcement says that "working conditions in the telephone industry are not excelled by those in any large industry where women are employed. At a time like this when industry is at a low ebb, when unemployment is already great and increasing, and when the business of our company is adversely affected because of these conditions, it is not wise to ask the public to pay more in rates in order to modify working conditions which are already equitable."

CONTRACT LET FOR MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Kittery, Maine—The contract for the great war memorial bridge between Kittery, Maine, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been let. Maine, New Hampshire and the federal government, each assumes a third of the cost of \$1,500,000. The new bridge will run from Badger's Island on the Kittery shore to Brewery Wharf in Portsmouth. It will be about 900 feet long, with a fill on the Kittery end. It will have three spans of 300 feet each, two fixed spans and one Strauss double-leaf bascule, giving a ship channel 260 feet wide through the bridge. It will be constructed of steel, on combination concrete and granite piers.

The two piers will be about 250 feet high, with 75 feet of each below the low water mark. The weights of the

structure carried on these piers will be about 7,600,000 pounds or 3800 tons. About 205,000 board measure feet of timber will enter into the construction of the tender piers, together with over 300 pilings, each about 80 feet long. It will require 13,000 cubic yards of masonry and concrete for the piers and abutments.

All engineers agree that there is no more difficult place on the Atlantic coast for the construction of a bridge than on the Piscataquis River on account of the swift tides, whirling eddies and currents and exceedingly deep water for a river. The only place which compares with the Atlantic coast for the construction of a bridge is the St. John River at St. John, New Brunswick.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Organizations See Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from WESTERVILLE, Ohio—Testimony of many economic benefits from prohibition and an almost unanimous expression of desire for a stricter enforcement policy are contained in replies from municipal officials, business men and heads of associations representing all manner of industrial enterprises, to letters of inquiry sent out by William E. Johnson, prohibition leader. All of these reports point out forcibly that the money previously expended for liquor is finding its way into constructive channels.

That there is a "marked increase in the acquisition of property and higher standards of industrial efficiency" among Negroes, is the answer from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, while the president of the Order of Railway Conductors of America calls prohibition "one of the wisest things that was ever done" from the standpoint of its benefit to labor. The secretary of the Dairyman's League writes that prohibition has greatly increased the consumption of fluid milk, and has created a larger demand for milk for ice cream, soda fountains and for the home.

"The working and middle classes are the most affected," replies the secretary of the Mutual Association of Mercantile Adjusters. "Where we found a condition of privation and destitution, we now find a highly satisfactory, prosperous condition. Old debts are being paid. Children receive the nourishment, clothes, comforts, and in many cases some little recreation which former conditions made impossible."

An increase in the prosperity of the theaters is reported by a New York theatrical producer, who declares that "the theater is an institution that, under normal conditions, makes for the happiness of mankind. The money formerly spent for liquor goes to pay the grocery bills and household expenses, writes the Northwestern Credit Association, adding that "public self-respect has been raised in direct proportion to the shrinkage in alcoholic indulgence."

Chicago Arrests Fall Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Arrests for all offenses have fallen off 40 per cent in Chicago, so Judge William M. Gemmill of the Municipal Court says in a statement forwarded to the Anti-Saloon League of New York, outlining the effects of prohibition upon crime and delinquency of all kinds in that city. The league considers this important because it believes Chicago to be the center of a wet plot to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment by proving the impossibility of enforcing it in large cities and that widespread reports of a crime wave in Chicago is a part of that plot. Judge Gemmill adds that two criminal courts have been abolished two-thirds of the city prison has been closed and cases in the Domestic Relations Court cut down 50 per cent.

All of this has been accomplished, he says, in spite of the fact that but little effort is made to enforce prohibition laws and at least 400 saloons are operating more or less openly. Before national prohibition was enforced the city prison was continuously filled to capacity or with 2200 offenders; for the last year it has averaged 600. About 40 cases per day of wife and child abandonment and non-support came before the Domestic Relations Court, the cause in most cases being drunkenness on the part of the husband and father; that number has been reduced one-half. Judge Gemmill said that the only crime on the increase was robbery, and that this cannot be ascribed to prohibition but rather to its lack, since the young men and boys committing such deeds always came from the haunts of expiring saloons where they were fitted for them.

PACKER ARBITRATOR ASKS TO BE RELIEVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Relief from his duties as arbitrator between the packers and stockyard workers, has been asked of representatives of both sides by Samuel Alschuler, who wishes to return to his work as judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Alschuler was appointed in 1917 by President Wilson to settle the wage disputes between the packers and their employees, and he now feels that he can no longer ask his colleagues on the bench to continue his work for him after the beginning of the next term, January 4.

The recent award made the employees by the judge, allowing an increase of 5 per cent in pay beginning July 15, 1920, and ending December 5, 1920, has been accepted by the unions, and their lawyers state that any strike among the workers who are dissatisfied with the award would not be recognized by the unions.

PLEA FOR CENTRAL EUROPE'S CHILDREN

President Wilson Issues Appeal
in Which He Says \$10 Will
Assure Care of a Child—He
Will Provide for Twenty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson yesterday issued an appeal in behalf of the children of Central Europe, for whose relief, he asserted, immediate action should be taken. For \$10, he says in the appeal, the care of a child will be assured, and he himself will provide for 20 European children. His appeal in full is as follows:

"To my fellow countrymen: 'Three and a half million children are facing starvation in Central Europe. It is estimated that they can be tided over to the next harvest by money and service equivalent to \$30 per child. The countries involved can furnish two-thirds of this cost in the form of personnel and machinery for the distribution, but for the other third they must look abroad, and they are looking to us.

"Since 1914 our people have given with unparalleled generosity, and they should not be lightly called upon for additional charities. But there is a life and death situation in Central Europe, where orphaned, destitute, famished children, pitiful consequences of the world war, must die unless aid is sent.

"Ten dollars contributed through the European Relief Council will save the life of one child. For concerted effort there have been combined in this council eight well-known organizations, namely, the American Relief Administration, American Red Cross, American Friends Service Committee, Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

"At Christmas time, peculiarly of this sad European problem in terms of children rather than in terms of money. Ten dollars will represent a child's life in Central Europe. I shall adopt 20 of these children as my own temporary wards, and I can think of no better use to which I could put \$200.

"I suggest to my fellow countrymen that the circles around their Christmas trees will be incomplete unless, mingled with their own expectant children, they shall visualize some of the waifs of Central Europe, stretching out their thin hands to pluck from the boughs of the trees, not toys, but bread, without which they must perish."

OIL OPERATORS IN WEST CUT FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The big oil operators in the mid-continent field are cutting down their drilling operations as rapidly now as possible. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company, the Standard's drilling subsidiary in this field, has announced that as fast as wells now being drilled are completed, it will reduce its working forces from 80 to 50 outfits. The other big operators in the fields are storing the tools as fast as wells are completed.

The companies will continue some drilling operations, as most of them are compelled to drill offset wells on most of their leases, and they must develop the leases where drilling is already under way. But they do not plan to open any new leases until the spring.

This is the first time in four years that there has been any cessation of drilling operations during the winter months in this field. There have been long delays, but every drilling outfit has been fully organized and ready to work whenever the weather would permit and water could be obtained. The big independent companies are shutting down their drilling operations as extensively as the Standard. A few of the small independent refineries have closed down in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas because the market was not absorbing their product as rapidly as it was being turned out.

REDUCTION IN CANDY PRICES EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices of candy will be reduced the first of the new year, according to the officials of the Western Confectionery Salesmen's Association, which has just closed its sixth annual convention here. Retail dealers are blamed by the wholesale salesmen for the failure to reduce prices up to the present time. "Retailers have not come down in price commensurate with reductions made by candy manufacturers and jobbers," said John T. Poole, president of the association. "Recent sales by manufacturers to jobbers show price cuts ranging from 5 to 35 per cent according to the grade and class of goods. Then, too, the manufacturer is still taking a loss on all sugar bought some time ago under contract. By January first I think prices will touch bottom and either rebound a little or stay there for some time."

BRICKLAYERS WANT \$150 HOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Miss Winifred M. Kirkland of Asheville was awarded the Patterson cup at the final session of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association recently held in Raleigh. The award was made for her book of essays, "The View Vertical."

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TEACHER, single man, Protestant, good disciplinarian; math. and history, private school; grammar grades; on York Shore, suburb Chicago; pleasant personality; board, room, laundry included. Send qualifications in full; strictly confidential. Thorpe Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois.

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NOTICES

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
145 State Street, Boston
On September 28, 1920, the Commissioner of Banks took possession of the property and business of the FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY and is proceeding to liquidate the assets as provided by law.

All claims against the said company must be sworn to and filed at the above address on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1921. Upon examination, verification and allowance of claims, a CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF CLAIM will be issued for each claim allowed.

JOSEPH C. ALLEN,
Commissioner of Banks, in possession of the Fidelity Trust Company under Chapter 389, Acts of 1910.

By Henry O. Cushman, Agent in Charge.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY

On September 10, 1920, the Commissioner of Banks took possession of the property and business of the PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY and is proceeding to liquidate the assets as provided by law.

All claims against the said company must be sworn to and filed at the above address on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1921. Upon examination, verification and allowance of claims, a CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF CLAIM will be issued for each claim allowed.

JOSEPH C. ALLEN,
Commissioner of Banks, in possession of the Prudential Trust Company under Chapter 389, Acts of 1910.

By John E. Hanigan, Agent in Charge.

MAVERICK TRUST COMPANY

On August 11, 1920, the Commissioner of Banks took possession of the property and business of the MAVERICK TRUST COMPANY and is proceeding to liquidate the assets as provided by law.

All claims against the said company must be sworn to and filed at the above address on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1921. Upon examination, verification and allowance of claims, a CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF CLAIM will be issued for each claim allowed.

JOSEPH C. ALLEN,
Commissioner of Banks, in possession of the Maverick Trust Company under Chapter 389, Acts of 1910.

By Fritz-Henrich Smith, Jr., Agent in Charge.

ANNIVERSARY OF PILGRIM LANDING

Program for the Exercises to Be

Held at Plymouth on December 21 Is Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from BOSTON, Massachusetts—Completed plans for the official observance of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, have been announced. The commemorative exercises, which are to take place on Tuesday, December 21, will be under the auspices of the Massachusetts Tercentenary Commission.

The diplomatic representatives of the British and Dutch governments have been invited to join in the observance of the event and Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, will deliver the oration of the day.

Although facilities at Plymouth are limited and the theater in which the exercises are to be held will accommodate approximately 900 persons, 60 invitations have been sent to officials of historical and patriotic societies, educators and clergymen, and officials of the State and government. In addition to the commemorative program there are arrangements for a celebration of less serious nature, but the ideals and achievements of the first Pilgrims will be exemplified in the details of the celebration.

Certain alterations are now under way at Plymouth with the purpose of restoring to their original places, as far as possible, the historic landmarks which have been preserved through generations. The rock upon which the Pilgrims men and women are believed to have stepped on reaching the shore has long rested under a stone canopy, but is now being moved back to the shore, and a large portion of the pier near the new setting has been removed. This change is a step in building the memorial park, which is already under way with the relocation of the road running up Cole's Hill and the setting aside of a patch of ground that is believed to have been the site of the Plymouth settlement burial ground.

Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President-Elect of the United States, will deliver an address at the exercises, and an ode which was written for the time ago under contract. It will be sung by the Plymouth Choral Society. Le Baron Russell Briggs, president of Radcliffe College, has written and will deliver the poem of the day.

ESSAYIST WINS PRIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Miss Winifred M. Kirkland of Asheville was awarded the Patterson cup at the final session of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association recently held in Raleigh. The award was made for her book of essays, "The View Vertical."

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(SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE)

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

A LONDON PEOPLE'S THEATER

A Talk With Miss Lena Ashwell
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Up a winding flight of stairs, at the top of a little house in South Molton Street, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found Miss Lena Ashwell. In a small, workmanlike room she sat at her writing table, discussing correspondence with one of her secretaries. The convenient orderliness of the office betokened a talent for organization of which Miss Ashwell's recent activities have given full proof. Of the many concert parties at the front, it is needless to speak now. Nor need one more than refer in passing to the fact that it was due to Miss Ashwell that "The Merchant of Venice" was given in France not many months ago, with H. A. Saintsbury as Shylock. This performance was repeated, with other plays, in various French towns. Then came Miss Ashwell's plucky venture at the Excelsior Hall, Bethnal Green, a district where light and color are needed to brighten the lives of the residents. And now, to crown all, comes the organization of that company known as "The Once-a-Week Players," which, by arrangement with the mayors and borough councils of the various localities, is to play once a week in six different districts of London.

"People think that if the West End of London is well provided with theaters and plays the London stage is well looked after," said Miss Lena Ashwell. "London! a city so vast that it is now reckoned as a county. What of the numbers of people who live too far off to come to the West End, and who cannot afford West End prices? Are they to miss the pleasure of the theater? The only alternative is the picture palace, and no matter how poor the program, cinema houses are crammed with people, night after night. Is this all they are to have? Is no choice to be offered to them? Are they to pass their lives watching a form of art, which, however wonderful in itself, gives them neither language nor color. Let them enjoy their pictures, but let them have something else as well. Give them both sides of the actor's part. Let them hear their own language, well spoken."

"For this purpose, I have set on foot my present scheme and I am glad to say that it has the approval of quite a number of the mayors—especially, of course, the Labor mayors. The Labor Party has given me every help, and without the cooperation of the mayors and borough councils, I could not have carried the scheme through. Once a week we give a performance of a popular play at a town hall, changing our district each night, but returning to the same town hall on the same day in each week. In this way the people know when to expect us, and know, also, that they are sure to have a chance of seeing a play, performed not in animated photographs but by real actors every week. And indeed, my little repertory company benefits more than the people to whom it represents their only chance of seeing a play. It also serves the purpose of furnishing enthusiastic young actors with a chance of gaining experience in their work. The trouble with acting always is that the technique of the stage can really only be learnt on the stage, and the novice cannot learn to act until he has had an opportunity of acting. I am very interested in young talent, and when I see a promising aspirant, I am delighted to give him a week of experience, feeling sure that even if at first he does not know much about it, he will soon increase his knowledge, and repay any trouble one may take as he begins to feel his feet upon the stage. It is so interesting to watch the subsequent career of a young actor who made his first bow to the public under one's own guidance."

"Our present audiences, too, are just the kind which a young actor should encounter in the early stage of his career. The audiences include people who are remarkable, all the world over, for the sharpness of their cockney wit. They see a point with a quickness that is almost disconcerting. If they approve they are merciful, but if they like one, they are the heartiest and most loyal supporters of all one does that it is possible to wish for. They come out to enjoy themselves and their approval has a buoyant quality that is peculiarly refreshing."

The districts in which we are starting our experiment are Fulham, Battersea, Mile End, Shoreditch and Camberwell. Camberwell is perhaps the most interesting of all, as it is near to the locality of the famous cricket ground, the Oval, and this association with outdoor sport carries on the old traditions of the place, a district once so rural that a special kind of butterfly was found there called "The Camberwell butterfly" and a famous fair was held annually on Camberwell Green. The crowded, overpopulated streets in the district nowadays seem very far away from English fair time.

"Of course our prices of admission are very low; that is necessitated by our object. Our plays are put on the stage very simply, but we take every reasonable care to give a good production. We are doing modern plays almost wholly, and most of them are well-known London successes. We are indebted to their authors for leave to play them. What are they? Well, the bill for Shoreditch for the month is: "Mrs. Goring's Necktie," by Robert Henry Davies; "Shortage," by W. T. Coleby; "Leah Kleschna," by C. M. McLeellan; "The Brave and the Fair," by Cicely Hamilton. We

find "Mrs. Goring's Necktie" very popular, because it has an ample share of both humor and drama. Our audiences like the duffy selfishness of Mrs. Goring; and show a keen appreciation of the idiosyncrasies of human nature. The London street-boy picks up an uncanny sense of character. When he takes to writing plays, they ought to be worth reading. "Besides these plays," we hope in time to do "The Duke of Killcraunkie," "The Thief," "Liberty Hall," "Diana of Dobson's," "Nobody's Daughter," and "The Child in Flanders"; and, that Shakespeare may not be unrepresented, "Twelfth Night." Oh yes, in time if the experiment catches on, we want to run several companies. Other districts are anxious to be added to the list. In time, too, we hope to encourage the audience to send in notes as to which plays they prefer, and why—we might even start debating societies, and hear what our listeners really think of us! The great thing is to run a people's theater in which the people take an active part."

"LA MATERNELLE" AT THE MONCEY, PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Some years ago a charming book entitled "La Maternelle"—"La Maternelle is a French equivalent for kindergarten—appeared in France, and the author, Léon Frapié, was at once recognized to be a writer of much sensibility. Perhaps few books have so profoundly touched a rather sophisticated reading public as "La Maternelle." At once it was considered that the book should be translated into terms of the stage; but there were material difficulties. Only now have they been overcome and at the Théâtre Moncey the tender little story of Mr. Frapié has at last been produced. It is a notable event, although many people felt that it was a pity to dispel their own pictures of these little children by materializing them. That is an objection which always occurs. One form in the mind's eye and image which is disturbed by any attempt to place it upon the stage or even to illustrate it by the pencil of the artist. Happily Poulbot long ago illustrated "La Maternelle" and no one who has seen the peaked faces of his gossies can forget them. Poulbot is undoubtedly the finest artist of his kind, as interpreter of the life of the street urchin, in France.

The tiny figures in "La Maternelle" thus became not only the creation of Mr. Frapié but of Mr. Poulbot. They had already in some sense taken shape and were not mere creatures in a book. But how to get them on the boards? That was the problem. Managers have shrunk from the task for many years. At last, however, Mr. Rodolphe Darzens has made the attempt and it should be said at once that he has succeeded beyond all expectations.

One of the difficulties arose from the fact that the children could not be older than seven years. The whole play depends upon the children and there are grave objections to bringing children on the scene. Certainly much older actors were required. The ingenious manager, not to be daunted, imagined a plan of having the adult parts represented by the tallest actors and actresses that he could find in France and of having the stage furniture specially constructed on giant proportions. The effect of the huge furniture and the tall actors is to diminish the apparent size of the child actors. Ordinarily one is opposed to child actors at all. But in this case they obviously enjoy their work. They are invited to give him a chance, and may be the better and they seem just to play on the stage. Now and again they may be heard quite openly asking "What have I to say next?" The presence of the prompter is generally a nuisance but it may in certain circumstances have a charm of its own.

What was still more difficult was the fact that the interest of the work lay in a series of exact notations not in conventional, romantic stage adventures. There was no room for intrigue, no place for a plot. It must be confessed that in endeavoring to construct a continuous story for the stage a good deal of the original delicacy is lost. There is, for the occasion, a handsome counsellor who passes too much of his time at the school and an elegant director who dresses up to please him instead of occupying herself with her charges.

In reality the drama is in the tender heart of Rose, the humble servant who attends to the children and who has such an affection for them that when her hand is asked in marriage she does not know how to separate herself from them. In spite of all the artificial interest that is added, what is really interesting is the life of the little school, with its tiny cloaks hung on the wall, its children with astonished eyes. The writer has put all his heart into this work. He has observed the ways of children carefully and he has a social purpose. This purpose is to protest against the rigid rules which compel teachers to work even against the happiness of their charges purely in view of the inspection. It is also to make us acquainted with the unpleasant conditions in which live these little ones in their narrow streets.

While the grown-up actors are good, it is the children, serious, droll, in their ragged clothes, who showed that they are natural actors. The piece is a success, but it is impossible to pretend that it is as good as the book. Sometimes a naive observation which was touching in print seems affected on the stage. Sometimes a situation which was admirable to read appears conventional. If "La Maternelle" had to be dramatized it is assuredly as well dramatized as possible.

LENNOX ROBINSON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Lennox Robinson, the manager of the Abbey Theater in Dublin, and one of the leading Irish dramatists of the present day, has given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor an account of his connection with the Abbey and the theater is generally called in Dublin.

"My first play, 'The Clancy Name'



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor after the portrait by Desmond O'Brien
Lennox Robinson, Irish dramatist

was performed here in 1908 and since that time I have always been in close touch with the Abbey. I became manager in 1910, and remained on till 1914, when I had a few years' absence, and came back again last autumn.

"My latest comedy, if it can be called a comedy is 'The Whiteheaded Boy.' After it has run in London it is to go to America. It is not at all probable, however, that the Abbey company will go again to America for some time yet. I think we must confine ourselves to working away quietly in Ireland for some time to come. 'I have written only one historical play, 'The Dreamer,' the hero of which is Robert Emmet. I think it is my own favorite of all my plays, owing perhaps to the fact that it has been the least often performed and that consequently I have never reached with it the familiarity that breeds contempt. I have written very little besides plays. A novel, 'The Young Man from the South,' and two volumes of short stories represent all my work in other fields of literature. When I was growing up there was a dramatic revival sweeping through the country which caught me up, as I was living in my father's quiet little country rectory near Cork, and swept me away with it."

"Drama has always been to me the easiest form of literature. It seems to me that the dramatist must omit so much that the novelist must put in, and that so much must be left for the actors to fill up that drama cannot be easier, although of course one pays for it by having one's conceptions so much more at the mercy of the actors to misinterpret or perhaps spoil completely. It is, I suppose, purely a matter of temperament whether one finds drama or narrative the best means of self-expression. Some of us see life as a drama, some see it as a story, and a few of us see it as a poem."

To those who know him it would seem that Mr. Robinson himself, although he makes use chiefly of a dramatic form of self-expression, sees life through all those different mediums. "The Whiteheaded Boy" is an amusing, though somewhat cynical narrative, dramatically told, of what happens, nearly every day in what Irish household, while, if one wants a poem from Mr. Robinson's pen, one need only turn to "The Patriot," that tragic epic of a far-lorn hope.

In reply to a question as to his having accepted a post in connection with the Cooperative Creameries movement, Mr. Robinson replied in the negative. "My duties here leave me too busy to undertake anything like that, even if my talents lay in that direction, which they do not. I am, however, the organizing secretary of the Carnegie Libraries Trust, and work under Sir Horace Plunkett, who is the Irish representative of the trust, so perhaps that is how the mistake has arisen. Of course every one knows that he is the founder of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society."

"You have never taken any active part in politics either?" it was queried. "No, nor do I think it likely that I shall. In the first place politics do not appeal to me, and in the second I am sure that I can do better work for Ireland here at the Abbey

than in either an Irish or an English Parliament."

Questioned regarding the supply of plays, Mr. Robinson said: "We generally get a great many plays submitted to us mostly about this time of the year when the Abbey season is beginning. This year the number is considerably smaller than the average—naturally. Just at present people's thoughts are at too high a tension to allow them to sit down to write comedies. However, we must hope for better things in the future. I think the Irish are undoubtedly a nation of dramatists."

"A point about screen action and screen pantomime that isn't widely understood outside of the studios is this: stage methods cannot be used on the screen, they prove meaningless. For screening, every move, every gesture, must have a time allowance, just as words are spaced on a typewriter. More continuous motion such as is used on the stage achieves no definite effect."

"Another obscure point is the wide difference of method necessary in telling a story without voices. A character on the stage can within certain limits be both a humorous and pathetic character. With each entrance the tone of the voice can project the mood of that particular scene. But robbed of that power, it is necessary for a character to strike in its first appearance in the course of a picture the mood that is to be sustained. If your first entrance makes the audience laugh, they won't take you seriously afterward."

"Motion pictures are really descended from the Comedia dell'Arte, and not from the Greek drama. It is to the Italians that we must turn for inspiration and guidance. The traditions of the Greek drama are only for the speaking stage."

The training that has gone into the shaping of the career of Lillian Gish is not to be wasted in any sense because of her refusal to be "starred." While she was acting in Mr. Griffith's company she was also learning the technical details of picture making, so her own company, working under her supervision, is making a photoplay.

MISS LILLIAN GISH ON SCREEN ACTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A certain Broadway producer is often quoted as saying at rehearsal, "This is a wonderful play—it's simply full of good cuts." And that is about the attitude that most people take toward motion pictures today. The films are of tremendous interest because they offer opportunities for immediate improvement. And this improvement is coming, observers both in and out of the industry feel sure.

"The star system must go right away," Miss Lillian Gish told a group of professional writers at the Pen and Brush Club in New York City recently. "It has been one of the greatest drags on the industry. Of course, there will always be certain players who are far superior to the rest, but the really capable ones will not go on permitting productions that merely exploit them. That is a short-sighted policy. People are tired of seeing stories that have been distorted to make 'star' parts, and the title 'star' has ceased to mean anything to many of them because producers have used the term indiscriminately in advertising really untrained and incompetent people."

"The result is that the system under which certain personalities were exploited will pass in favor of more artistic ensemble acting." Miss Lillian Gish has grown up with the motion picture industry, and now Lionel and Jack Barrymore declare her art to be of highest rank. They maintain that she has made the medium of the screen peculiarly her own. Still in her early twenties, her experience in motion pictures dates back to 1912, before which she appeared on the legitimate stage. She has been associated in pictures from the first with D. W. Griffith, a man who is usually credited with inaugurating every significant advance toward an art of motion pictures in America. And this year, following her admirable work in the film version of "Way Down East," she is working under the Frohman management with a company of her own.

"I don't consider myself a star, because I don't believe in them," Miss Gish explained. "With Mr. Griffith it was never the individual player, but the production that counted. Of course, he was keenly interested in our success as individuals, and no sacrifice of time or effort was too great for him to make in training us. But we were never deluded into thinking that we were important. With him it was always the story that was held important, and only now are most other film producers beginning to realize that."

Another point which Miss Gish stressed when she spoke to the group of writers was the prime importance of the theme of a photoplay. She referred to this later when she and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor were chatting. "A play that is written around a character, or one that is inspired by plot can't make a really big picture," she said. "Such stories strike a response in only a small percentage of the people who see them. But build up a story from a really stirring theme, and you have vibrant, appealing material."

"It would seem simple to discrimi-

nate between these types of stories. As a matter of fact, it is difficult. I can't really gauge the screen possibilities of a story until it is actually worked out. If as I read a story, I can tell a great part of it in action, and make its meaning clear, then the chances are that it is good screen material."

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"HEARTBREAK HOUSE" ACTED IN VIENNA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House" was performed at the Vienna Burg Theater on November 16. "Heartbreak House," Shaw himself explains in the long preface to his work, is cultured, leisured Europe before the war. This easy-going and pleasure-loving Europe was to him a house that was stifling its soul, it was to him a house with an overheated drawing-room atmosphere in which uselessness and sterility was delivering the world to the control of ignorant and soulless cunning and energy. We learn to know this atmosphere in a Sussex country house which an ancient, eccentric and oddly clever sea-captain had built in the shape of an old-fashioned, high-pooped ship. In this house lives his large and far-ramified family indulging in odd but symbolically meant social views and forms. The play was produced with great respect for the intentions of the author. But at the premiere it was plain that if long cuts had been made in all the acts, the result would have been far better. Some excellent climaxes were wholly deprived of their effect by Shaw's interminable loquaciousness. Like Richard Strauss in music, he never seems to know when to finish his parlance. Truly witty and deeply penetrating analysis of modern social culture is followed by trivial and wearisome talk. The audience at first listened with great interest, laughing at some of the witticisms; later, however, the interest lessened visibly, and signs of impatience were not wanting at the end.

A PROTEAN PERFORMANCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"A Case of Aron," by Herman Heyerman, at the Queen's Theater, London. LONDON, England.—The performance of Mr. Henri de Vries in this one-act play is a remarkable tour de force. The play itself is slight. The business premises, which are also the home of John Aron, a small manufacturer, have been burned down, and Aron himself, who is known to be in financial straits, and has quite recently increased his insurance, is suspected of responsibility for the catastrophe. An alternative culprit is his brother, Ansing, a very simple fellow. The whole action consists in the examination by the police magistrate of these two brothers and various witnesses. The part of the magistrate is adequately played by Mr. Cecil G. Calvert, and Mr. Frank H. France takes the almost silent part of an usher.

Mr. de Vries does the rest. He is in turn the two Arons, the four witnesses, and a police sergeant. For, as the magistrate dismisses one of his examiners he summons another, and a figure in marked contrast to its predecessor appears on the scene. This, however, is not quite so astonishing as it looks at first. The small-like movements of the usher stretch the intervals to the fullest length compatible with continuity; though, even so, it is doubtful whether Mr. de Vries is ever off the stage for as much as a minute at a time. Then, the difference of facial appearance, striking as they are, are brought about mainly by easily-made changes of wig and nose, and the assumption or removal of a beard; while a main feature of the costume is in every

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case but one, an enveloping garment, frock coat or smock: the observant will notice that the dingy black trousers are constant.

But these tricks of the theater—detailed here as being not without interest to students of stagecraft—in no wise detract from the merit of Mr. de Vries' versatility. At his every entry he makes one really feel that one has been introduced to an entirely new character. The four witnesses are broad studies of contrasting types, keeping their salient qualities throughout and, given the necessary adaptability of voice, not perhaps very difficult to play. But the two Arons are closely observed individualities, his interpretations of which show that Mr. de Vries is not only a clever performer but also an accomplished actor.

A NEW HARDY PLAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Return of the Native," adapted from Thomas Hardy's novel, by T. H. Tilley. Produced at the Corn Exchange, Dorchester, Dorset, England.

DORCHESTER, England.—Thomas Hardy is with honor in his own country. He was born within two miles of Dorchester, the "Casterbridge" of his novels, and now lives within a stone's throw of its boundaries. In the quiet county town, in spite of his secluded habits, men talk much of Mr. Hardy. Photographs of him and his birthplace appear in a dozen shop-windows. A monument of his design to the memory of postal servants killed in the war faces one at the counter of the post office. Perhaps the most pleasing sign to him that not only his fame but his works are appreciated there, dramatic versions of his novels, composed and acted by his fellow citizens, are periodically produced in the Corn Exchange under the auspices of the Dorchester Debating and Dramatic Society. The eighth of the series, a version of "The Return of the Native," was produced on November 18.

In its setting on the little River Frome in a broad valley between the downs, Dorchester is a typical old English country town of Roman origin: it has one broad straight street intersected by many narrow ones, two fine old towered churches and a host of pleasant little houses of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. As the capital of a pastoral county, it is still prosperous, though its comparative importance in the English scheme has been diminished by the flight of commerce and factories to the north. It has not yet become essentially a place of pilgrimage like Stratford-on-Avon. There is still only one bunshop, recently started by a demobilized officer.

One cannot expect that The Hardy Players, recruited chiefly from workers in the shops and offices of a town of 10,000 people, will have either the talent or training to produce a great drama in the Hardy spirit. In the first place there is an intensity of temperament found in the protagonists of "The Return of the Native" which must, perhaps luckily, be rare in any country district: while the power to simulate it without possessing it must be rarer still.

One learns, too, from the novel itself, that such temperaments are not indigenous to Dorsetshire villages: Eustacia Vye is explained by a French father, and Clym Yeobright's father was a gentleman. In the second place, the dialogue of the more educated characters, which the play reproduces reverently word for word, is markedly conventional: it permits none of the elisions which are habitual in modern speech; and it is much more difficult to render than more natural conversation. At its best this convention produces the same effect of a high seriousness as is attained by poetic dialogue.

In view of these difficulties, Alderman Tilley, to whose initiative these performances are due, who composed the "book," painted the scenery and acts a part in it, does wisely not to attempt too much. He has simply transcribed the dialogue of the chief scenes of the novel and only added a few sentences of his own where it was necessary to link two dialogues together. The result is not a finished drama, but a vivid series of living

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illustrations to the novel. He gives just what such a native company as his can render better than any other, the general appearance of the characters, their manners and accents and dialect, their gestures and clothes, in short all the local color; and this displayed in Dorchester, the center of the Hardy country, and within a few miles of Egdon Heath (not so grand and grim perhaps in nature as in the novel), gives a heightened sense of the story's basis in fact. One sees once and for all, that such people and such scenes exist; one will never be able to read the novel again without having in mind a vivid picture of all the externals of its drama; and as for the heart of it, the clash of fate and temperaments, can one require anything added to the author's words?

Within these limits the players achieved an admirable performance: there was a clear determination on the part of all to play for the piece and not for themselves. The minor characters especially looked and spoke and moved to the life; and each was well subordinated to the general scheme. Mr. Tilley himself setting a fine example of restraint in his impersonation of Christian Cantle. A few passages, such as Mr. Fairway's expression of a preference for funerals, delivered with a rich Dorsetshire accent, discovered a broader vein of humor than one remembered in the novel. Sometimes, when the matter was of no great import, the stilted language provoked laughter which was out of place. And one episode, Charley's holding of Eustacia's hand for the stipulated 15 minutes—he holding it between both his hands and occasionally half lifting the upper one and peeping in, as if he held a mouse—had a farcical effect which was out of place in a tragedy.

A welcome feature was the reproduction of the mummifying play in Mrs. Yeobright's parlor. These plays were still current in the youth of citizens now middle-aged; and much trouble was taken to secure accuracy not only in costume but in the rough-and-ready methods of the mummifiers. Their white clothes and great half-moon hats, hung with colored ribbons to conceal their faces, had an odd and brilliant effect.

There was one great disappointment. One looked forward to seeing the red-dleman in all his redness. Perhaps for the sake of cleanliness he was just a rubicund young man in clean red-brown clothes whom one would have trusted anywhere at first sight.

THEATRICAL

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BLANCHE BATES
In James Forbes' Great Success
The Famous Mrs. Fair
Dec. 15-18—Lycium Theatre, Rochester, N. Y.
Dec. 16-18—Empire Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
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Dec. 27-Indef.—Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

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THE HOME FORUM

Scientific Foresight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fact having been established, as it is, in Christian Science, that God, divine Principle, is not the apportioner and predeterminer of those events of human history foretold by prophets, the question then is, how does the foreseeing take place and how is one to escape the feeling that it is fatalism to predict days and years for the occurring of very concrete happenings?

The answer is simple. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 85 of Science and Health: "It is recorded that Jesus, as he once journeyed with his students, 'knew their thoughts,'—read them scientifically. In like manner he discerned disease and healed the sick. After the same method, events of great moment were foretold by the Hebrew prophets. Our Master rebuked the lack of this power when he said: 'O ye hypocrites! ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?'"

It is the divine consciousness, unlimited Mind, or God, that enables man to know all things—all spiritual reality. This is divine metaphysics, or Christian Science, and as men come to know its meaning they are freed from bonds of human belief. This knowledge of all things is demonstrated in human affairs by the unfoldment to them literally of past, present, and future so-called history.

Now, that "events of great moment" have been prophesied years and centuries in advance, and that the forecasts have been exactly fulfilled, is established conclusively. Both the Old and the New Testaments are full of prophecies, which in the light of history, can be plainly seen as coming true. To mention a very few of these briefly: Isaiah two hundred years before the event, as one writer on prophecy points out, predicted that the captivity of the Jews in Persia would end with the proclamation of Cyrus, King of Persia, to rebuild destroyed Jerusalem, 536 B. C. Isaiah even gave the name of the king (Isaiah 45:1). Christ Jesus, about 29 A. D., presaged the destruction of the temple, which actually took place A. D. 70. Previous to the crucifixion, he prophesied that Judas Iscariot would be the one to betray him, for at table with his disciples, he declared, "Verily I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me." Judas heard this and asked, "Master, is it I?" The answer of Jesus was, "Thou hast said." Then there is the prophecy by Jesus of the culmination

of the careers of Peter and of John. Further, as an example of the Master's revealing of past events, there is the familiar instance where he minutely related the history of the Samaritan woman at the well, a woman who without doubt was a stranger to him. As the result of this demonstration of the unfettered Mind, in whom is found all the true past, present, and future existing, which is really the eternal now, the woman told her fellows: "Come, see a man, which told me all things that ever I did: is not this the Christ?"

Thus it is seen that the Master Metaphysician read the thoughts of men, and in some instances, set forth in the Bible, declared what he saw there. He perceived the infinity of good unfolding, and the upheaval of evil ere it disappeared. It is inconceivable to think that Jesus, whose loving-kindness to humanity was greater than that of all others, for "greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends," should outline, as though he himself were the cause of them, the most dire consequences upon those whom he had chosen as his students. No one, knowing the scientific meaning of Christ Jesus' career, could possibly think that he would fasten upon Judas, eating at table with him, the act which the latter committed, any more than that he should determine as of his own will that Peter should know a different culmination of his life than John, nor that his own countrymen whom he loved should suffer the destruction of their city.

Christ Jesus, Isaiah, Daniel, and other prophets discerned and declared the joyful and mighty power of good gathering momentum through the ages. They assisted in the demonstration of this good, but they were not the causes of the seemingly evil events which they foretold accompanying the good like the tares and the wheat. They were not the arbiters of those whom, it may truly be said, they loved. It may also be asserted that they were unable to prevent the evil consequences which they foresaw. They were not able to heal the world, nor even a small section of it, except it be ready for the healing. Christ Jesus revealed health to multitudes of those whose thoughts were pure enough to reach for higher things, but some localities he avoided entirely and of his own native country it is written, "he did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief." While Jesus could have summoned "more than twelve legions of angels" and so have delivered himself from all his persecutors and from the cross, had humanity not required this supreme proof to convince it of Life manifest, Jesus did not heal the unrepentant chief priests and the multitudes, who repudiated him, and whom he permitted to crucify him in order to prove for all time that Life and its expression cannot be crucified.

What prophets have done all down the centuries has been to perceive scientifically the unfoldment of the spiritual idea to men, due to the latter's improved spiritual understanding. And in this scientific perception the prophets have discerned the entire range of history over many centuries accompanying this unfoldment. The developments primarily foreseen were really the increasing power of good, although in the appearing of increasing good, evil seemed to be manifested in greater degree also, for a time. When one turns unqualifiedly to the infinite Mind, or God, barriers of time and sense flee away, and it is no more difficult to know history two thousand years in the future than it is to know it sixty years or six centuries ahead, or sixty years in the past. It is not fatalism, nor the outlining of events by the foreseer, although the prophet, foretelling occurrences, must see in place of them the reality, Mind and its idea. It is not the recording of events devised and predetermined by God, Himself! It is not "mind-reading," as that term is known in some modern mental systems. It is simply the perception on a broader or universal scale, of the unreality of mortal mind and its history by means of the understanding of divine Mind, not for one day only, but for hundreds of thousands of days.

As Mrs. Eddy says on page 83 of Science and Health: "There is mortal mind-reading and immortal Mind-reading. The latter is a revelation of divine purpose through spiritual understanding, by which man gains the divine Principle and explanation of all things. Mortal mind-reading and immortal Mind-reading are distinctly opposite standpoints, from which cause and effect are interpreted."

The Merry River Leaps Along

From crowded street and ceaseless din To summer's leafy woods we turn, And hear the brown thrush trill within The twilight depths of tousled fern.

Between dark shores of pine and fir The merry river leaps along— A clear-voiced poet—wanderer From out the mystic realm of Song.

The air hangs thick with rich perfumes, Warm woodland odors, scents of musk; Tall hills drowse in bramble glooms And glimmer through a dream of dusk.

Where one frail branch slow sways and swings From shade to sunshine can be seen A scolding jay's bright, burnished wings— Two sapphire flames amid the green.

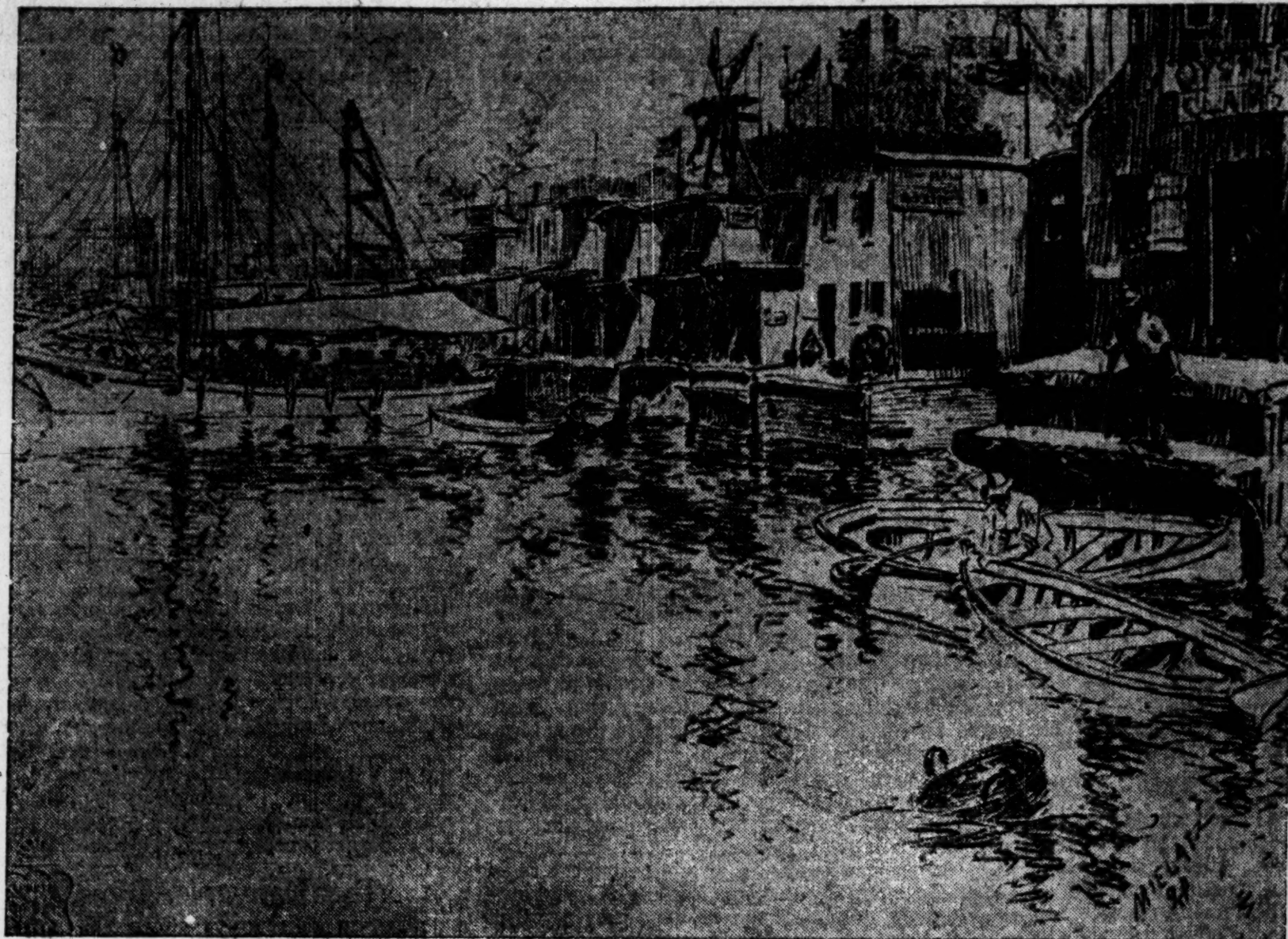
—Herbert Bashford.

Rose and Red and Amber

The forest is flame on either side. The misty, far-off mountains. Like iridescent bubbles, Seem tossed against the sky.

A myriad tiny, pointed leaves, All rose and red and amber, Along the dusky river Float noiselessly and slow.

—Helen Granville Barker.



"Near Christopher Street, New York," from the lithograph by Charles Mielatz

The Water-Front

The water-front of a great city is the reverse of pretty, but I shall never forget the picturesqueness of some scenes in the shipping district—bow-sprits extending half-way across the street toward the warehouses; some grim, some quaint, out of which brawny men were continuously moving something; even the sidewalk groups differed from those of every other part of the city. There were few sailors among them, for "Jack" would make haste to turn his back on salt water when he got ashore, but the longshoremen were quite as sturdy as any sailors; they wore a great variety of garments, all of which were as outlandish and picturesque as stage brigands' togery. . . . —Richard Henry Stoddard.

"You Are David Grayson!"

From some distance I had seen a veritable palace set high among the trees and overlooking a wonderful green valley—and, drawing nearer, I saw evidences of well-kept roadways and a visible effort to make invisible the attempt to preserve the wild beauty of the place. I saw, or thought I saw, people on the wide veranda, and I was sure I heard the snort of a climbing motor-car, but I had scarcely decided to make my way up to the house when I came, at the turning of the country road, upon a bit of open land laid out neatly as a garden, near the edge of which, nestling among the trees, stood a small cottage. It seemed somehow to belong to the great estate above it, and I concluded, at the first glance, that it was the home of some caretaker or gardener.

It was a charming place to see, and especially the plantation of trees and shrubs. My eye fell instantly upon a fine magnolia—rare in this country—which had not yet cast all its blossoms, and I paused for a moment to look at it more closely. I myself have tried to raise magnolias near my house, and I know how difficult it is.

As I approached nearer to the cottage I could see a man and woman sitting upon the porch in the twilight and swaying back and forth in rocking-chairs. . . .

It was indeed a charming little cottage. Crimson ramblers, giving promise of the bloom that was yet to come, climbed over one end of the porch, and there were fine dark-leaved lilac-bushes near the doorway; oh, a pleasant, friendly, quiet place!

I opened the front gate and walked straight in, as though I had at last reached my destination. I cannot give any idea of the lift of the heart with which I entered upon this new adventure. Without the slightest premeditation and not knowing what I should say or do, I realized that everything depended upon a few sentences spoken within the next minute or two. . . .

I knew, of course, just how these quiet people of the cottage would ordinarily regard an intruder whose bag and clothing must infallibly class him as a follower of the road. . . .

As I came nearer, the man and woman stopped rocking, but said nothing.

An old dog that had been sleeping on the top step rose slowly and stood there.

"As I passed your garden," I said, grasping desperately for a way of approach, "I saw your beautiful specimen of the magnolia tree—the one still in blossom. I myself have tried to grow magnolias—but with small success—and I'm making bold to inquire what variety you are so successful with."

It was a shot in the air—but I knew from what I had seen that they must

dwelling-place—in the midst of nature, free and unrestrained."

"That's it," I exclaimed, "and the old Chinaman was right! A garden excuses civilization."

"It's what brought us here," said Mrs. Vedder.

With that we fell into the liveliest discussion of gardening and farming and country life in all their phases. . . . We had been talking thus an hour or more when, quite unexpectedly, I had what was certainly one of the most amusing adventures of my whole

life. I can scarcely think of it now without a thrill of pleasure. I have had pay for my work in many ways, but never had such a reward as this.

"By the way," said Mr. Vedder, "we have recently come across a book which is full of the spirit of the garden as we have long known it, although the author is not treating directly of gardens, but of farming and of human nature."

"It is really all one subject," I interrupted.

"Certainly," said Mr. Vedder, "but many gardeners are nothing but gardeners. Well, the book to which I refer is called 'Adventures in Contentment,' and is by—Why, by a man of your own name!"

With that Mr. Vedder reached for a book—a familiar-looking book—on the table, but Mrs. Vedder looked at me. . . . Never in all my experience was I so completely bowled over. I felt like a small boy who has been caught in the pantry with one hand in the jam-pot—and plenty of jam on his nose. And like that small boy I enjoyed the jam, but did not like being caught at it.

Mr. Vedder had no sooner got the book in his hand than I saw Mrs. Vedder rising. . . . and pointing dramatically at me, she exclaimed:

"You are David Grayson!"

I must have looked as foolishly guilty as any man ever looked, for Mr. Vedder said promptly:

"Let me take you by the hand, sir. We know you, and have known you for a long time."

I shall not attempt to relate the conversation which followed, nor tell of the keen joy I had in it—after the first cold plunge. We found that we had a thousand common interests and enthusiasms. I had to tell them of my farm, and why I had left it temporarily, and of the experiences on the road—David Grayson, "The Friendly Road."

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Such Was Giorgione's School

Born half-way between the mountains and the sea—that young George of Castelfranco—the Brave Castle;—Stout George they called him, George of Georges, so goodly a boy he was—Giorgione.

Have you ever thought what a world his eyes open on—fair, searching eyes of youth? What a world of mighty life, from those mountain roots to the shore;—of loveliest life, when he went down, yet so young, to the marble city—and became himself as a fiery heart to it?

A city of marble, did I say? nay, rather a golden city, paved with emerald. For truly, every pinnacle and turret glanced or glowed, overlaid with gold, or bossed with jasper. Beneath, the unrolled sea drew in deep breathing, to and fro, its eddies of green wave. Deep-hearted, majestic, terrible as the sea, the men of Venice moved in away of power and war; pure as her pillars of alabaster, stood her mothers and maidens; from foot to brow, all noble, walked her knights; the low bronzed gleaming of sea-rusted armour shot angrily under their blood-red mantle folds. Fearless, faithful, patient, impenetrable, implacable, . . . sate her senate. . . . A wonderful piece of world. Rather, itself a world. It lay along the face of the waters, no larger, as its captains saw it from their masts at evening, than a bar of sunset that could not pass away; but for its power, it must have seemed to them as if they were sailing in the expanse of heaven, and this a great planet, whose orient edge widened through ether. A world from which all ignoble care and petty thoughts were banished, with all the common and poor elements of life. No foulness, nor tumult, in those tremulous streets, that filled, or fell, beneath the moon; but rippled music of majestic change, or thrilling silence. No weak walls could rise above them; no low-roofed cottages, nor straw-built sheds. Only the strength as of rock, and the finished setting of stones most precious. And around them, far as the eye could reach, still the soft moving of stainless waters, proudly pure; as not the flower, so neither the thorn nor the thistle, could grow in the glancing fields. Ethereal strength of Alps, dreamlike, vanishing in high procession beyond the Torcellan shore; blue islands of Paduan hills, poised in the golden west. Above, free winds and fiery clouds ranging at their will;—brightness out of the north, and balm from the south, and the stars of the evening and morning clear in the limitless light of arched heaven and circling sea.

Such was Giorgione's school—such Titian's home.—From "Modern Painters," by John Ruskin.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1920

EDITORIALS

Australia and Immigration

HAVING placed the demand for a "White Australia" in the forefront of her national policy, Australia naturally regards the question of immigration as one of the great concerns of the Commonwealth. "Australians," declared Mr. Percy Hunter to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London recently, "cannot blind themselves to the fact that they cannot continue to occupy a huge country which has been handed to them as a trust by the British Commonwealth unless they effectively settle it." And so Mr. Hunter is in London organizing a comprehensive scheme of immigration which is to embrace the whole Commonwealth.

This recognition by Australia of the necessity for increasing her population is no new development, but only the revival of a policy which was held in abeyance during the past years. In the times immediately prior to the outbreak of the war, Australia energetically engaged in an effort to secure a steady flow of suitable immigrants, and each of the state premiers, as he visited London, made this question one of the burdens of his public utterances. Then, during the war itself, although actual immigration was at a standstill, the Australian authorities were not neglectful of the question. On the contrary, from quite the early days of the great struggle, the question of the provision for the returned soldier was bound up with the question of immigration. The so-called "soldier lands," it was decided, should be thrown open to all applicants, from any part of the British Commonwealth, provided only they were ex-service men and otherwise suitable.

There is much virtue in the word suitable. Australia has no desire for a large influx of cheap labor. She has no desire to open the doors wide to Europe on the basis of "the more the merrier." "The Australians," declared Mr. Hunter, "partly by reason of the practical vigor of their advanced political ideas, have achieved for their working classes more comfortable conditions and a higher standard of living than those of almost any other working people on the face of the globe. It is the ambition of the Australian people that these conditions should in no way be modified, except for their improvement." This idea, he insisted, was at the back of the White Australia doctrine, and it rendered a vigorous immigration policy not only a desirable factor but an absolute essential to the life of the nation.

Now all this is very true; and yet there can be no question, with those who have given the matter any study, that Australia's "immigration policy" should begin at home. As Mr. Hunter admitted, the great bulk of Australians do not appreciate the immense possibilities of their vast undeveloped country. Small as is the population of Australia, in relation to her enormous bulk, quite half of it is resident in her great cities. It is true that these cities can never become overcrowded in the sense that a European city becomes crowded, owing to the practically unlimited provision for expansion which obtains. Nevertheless, the great resources of Australia will never be developed by the growth of her great cities. A strong effort must be made, within the Commonwealth, to check, as far as possible, any tendency to "drift toward the towns" on the part of Australians themselves. Unless this is done, the new immigrant who settles on the land will not be there long before he joins in the general movement.

Another problem facing Australia, as far as her immigrants are concerned, is the question of capital. The tendency is for immigration not to be accompanied by the introduction of any very considerable amount of capital. The new settler, especially in these days, may possess all the qualities which would make him a valuable addition to the Commonwealth, but he is more likely than not to be without the necessary capital to allow him to start in any but the smallest way. In the case of the returned soldier, this difficulty has already been, to a large extent, overcome. Not only are intending settlers, who have had no previous experience of farming, to be carefully trained before being allowed to take up the land allotted to them under the soldier settlement scheme, but everything possible is to be done to the land itself, in the way of preparation, in order to enable the new occupant to secure quick returns.

Thus, in the blocks of soldier lands along the Murray River, the department which has the matter in hand is planting the allotments with fruit trees. Two hundred and fifty holdings are under preparation in this way, and it is expected that, in one settlement alone, between 30,000 and 40,000 acres will be provided with the means of irrigation. It is, of course, confidently believed that the State will not be the loser, but very much the gainer by such a policy. The immediate outlay is no doubt considerable, and the immediate consequence of making it a burden on the Commonwealth, but there would appear to be a very general agreement that it is a thoroughly sound policy. The question arises whether it could not, with profit, be extended so as to apply to any suitable immigrant, regardless of whether he had served with the colors or not. Australia, which has always displayed a readiness to experiment, is, at any rate, preeminently the place for such a policy to be discussed in.

The New Paganism

IF EARNEST analysis of present conditions is a promise of betterment, then surely the United States can look forward to far-reaching social improvement before very long. For all sorts of men and women are giving themselves to a consideration of the nature and meaning of present activities and tendencies in the country. The situation is being studied from many angles and from the vantage point of various special interests. Whether or no the political discussions of the recent campaign constituted a sincere attempt at a true diagnosis, certainly there is sincerity enough in more than a few of the analytical discussions that rise nowadays out of the groups of

organized Labor. It is equally certain that many of the analyses of leading business men and financial experts within the last few weeks represent a straightforward effort to describe things as they really are. Naturally there is little cause to question the sincerity of pulpit utterances, and almost more generally than ever before are pulpits now concerning themselves with the social and economic status. Church organizations are even daring to get down into the ruck of industrialism, that they may see for themselves what is there. But with all this searching for facts and causes there has been no more outspoken declaration than that which now comes from the president of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, avowing that the conditions now prevailing are the expression of a "new paganism" in which the world, after nearly 2000 years of Christianity, finds itself given over to an idolatry not far different from that which enthralled ancient Athens.

The worship of self is responsible, for the evils of the time, so Dr. Butler declares. Idol worshippers are everywhere, and there is an idol for each and every one, since every worshiper of this kind finds his idol in his mirror. The times have spread the teaching and practice of egotism to such an extent that men, women and children strive relentlessly for every personal advantage. Dr. Butler accordingly finds it not surprising that at least "three-fourths of the best ability and best character in the United States remains in hiding." And he is sure that there can be no cure for the world's ills and no abatement of the world's discontent until faith and the rule of everlasting Principle are restored and made supreme in the life of men and the nation.

This is not the first time that the president of Columbia University has come before the public urging that the country should go back to fundamentals. But now, more clearly than ever, he seems to feel that the public thought of the country has persisted in the wrong direction because the teaching of the country's educational system has taken a wrong trend. His reference to the egotism and self-worship of today seems to grow naturally out of his declaration, soon after Armistice Day, in 1918, that "the war has taught that the proper place of efficiency is as the servant of a moral ideal and that efficiency apart from a moral ideal is an evil, a wicked instrument which in the end can accomplish only disaster." It is as if he felt convinced that the American educational practice has thrown so much emphasis upon efficiency that it has failed to build character, and that the lack here indicated has never been so clear as during the days that have intervened between Armistice Day and now.

But what, after all, is Dr. Butler demanding, unless a return to the simplicity of earlier days? Anyone familiar with the public school conditions of twenty-five years ago, who will follow a boy or girl through daily experience in the graded schools of today, may readily discover the restrictive and confusing influence of racial and religious conditions upon the teaching and management of pupils. Bible reading in the schools, which would have been a matter of course in the old days, is enough to start a storm of protest in certain localities today. There are schools in which the mere custom of repeating the Lord's Prayer becomes almost a controversial matter by reason of the fact that children of different religious backgrounds find themselves in conflict over its form. A method of avoiding difficulties of the sort is not easily practicable in a large city school for the reason that the teachers themselves, being of differing religious beliefs, tend to make the procedure in some class rooms divergent from that of others. Hardly can the main facts of such great historic movements as the Reformation be adequately set forth, in a school atmosphere that is heavy with fears lest an effort to make the situation clear may bring out latent animosities, either amongst the pupils themselves or amongst those whose influence might threaten the security of a teacher's position. Much of the teaching in such conditions can be only halting and half-hearted. The situation is made even more difficult when the same doubts and fears make themselves effective to modify and curtail certain passages in school textbooks that should be full and clear.

Perhaps this half-concealed strife of conflicting racial elements in the public schools, each to make sure that its own prestige shall not suffer at the hands of the others, has had something to do with the egotism and self-worship that Dr. Butler now finds prevalent. If so, as Dr. Butler insists, better teaching is sorely needed. It will have to inculcate the essentials, as he says, of permanent and lofty morality, of stable and just social order, and of sublime religious faith, but obviously it must do all this without exalting any particular race or religion at the expense of the rest. Simplicity is indeed requisite. Methods and purposes as simple as common honesty are the only sort that can meet such a need.

Arab Claims in the Near East

DISCUSSING the situation in the Near East with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, the Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, insisted that there would have been no necessity to think of conceding anything to the Turk, or to fear an alliance between Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Bolsheviks, if the unified Arab state, promised in 1915, had been established. The Emir insists that if the agreement to this effect concluded between his father and Great Britain had been carried out a barrier would have been straightway set up such as would have effectively prevented any movement of the Russian forces southward.

Now, admittedly, one of the most futile occupations is that of speculating as to what would or would not have happened had a certain course been taken which was not taken. The fact always remains that the course was not taken or that the event anticipated did not develop. This charge of futility, however, cannot apply to the situation in the Near East. The delays of the past two years have done a great deal of mischief. The failure of the Allies to fulfill their engagements have done a great deal more. Nevertheless, the situation in

the Near East is such that a great and immediate change for the better might reasonably be looked for if the decision were taken to deal fairly with the Arabs, and to put an end, once and for all, to this maneuvering for position amongst the powers which has already been responsible for so much failure and bitterness.

When the allied powers stood desperately in need of help, in the latter part of 1915, to forestall the threatened holy war, Great Britain did not hesitate to invite the cooperation of the Grand Shereef of Mecca, or to promise him, in return for such help, the recognition of the Grand Shereefian Province, with wide additions, as an independent kingdom. This recognition was no mere sop thrown to Muhammadan sentiment. It was no mere effort on the part of Great Britain and her allies to insure friendliness in a certain part of the Muhammadan belt. Great Britain, with her immense Muhammadan populations within the Commonwealth, well knew the value of an Arab army fighting for a great purpose and with a good hope. That these expectations were justified subsequent events fully showed. With an army which steadily increased in numbers and effectiveness, the Arabs threw themselves into the struggle against the Turk, rendered invaluable help to General Allenby in his conquest of Palestine, and finally completed the discomfiture of the Ottoman forces by taking possession of the ancient Arab city of Damascus.

Meanwhile, the proposed final settlement in the Near East, in so far as it affected Arab claims, had been made the subject of three further agreements and declarations amongst the powers most nearly concerned, with the result that, when the settlement was finally arrived at, the Arabs found themselves with the great bulk of their hopes deferred and disappointed. Since then, the Arab world has been up in arms, often in the most practical sense of that phrase, and the Emir Feisal has become a fugitive from the country he helped to free owing to the conduct of those very allies with whom he so whole-heartedly cooperated. To say the least, it is a sorry and discreditable state of affairs. It is not, however, a hopeless state of affairs. No solution for the present Near Eastern problem, declares the Emir, can be final that does not take into account the just aspirations of the Arabs. Is it not possible that the satisfying of these just aspirations may be what is necessary to bring about a settlement?

The Denver & Rio Grande

THE transferring of the ownership and operation of a railroad in any part of the United States, being a matter of frequent occurrence in the ordinary affairs of business, usually passes without more than casual comment. Such transactions are matters in which the general public never has taken a particular interest, perhaps because of the frequent mergers, consolidations, and trunk line combinations of properties, both in the east and in the west, in which investors and promoters have made vast profits or sustained equally great losses. Experience has taught the tourist that the changes, generally speaking, have been to his advantage, so far as comfort and convenience are concerned, chiefly because it has been made possible for him to take long journeys easily and quickly, whereas formerly through tickets and through trains with parlor and sleeping cars were not provided, and frequent changes at terminal points were necessary. But occasionally, as in the announcement recently made of the change of ownership of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the reader of a news dispatch recording the fact, if he has ever traveled between Denver and Salt Lake City over what has long been known as the pioneer scenic railroad route in the United States, can hardly fail to pause and recall the wonders of nature which he beheld. And in doing this he cannot fail to accord due credit to those whose initiative, courage, and persistence made possible the realization of what was regarded as the impossible dream of bridging the gorges and cañons and laying steel rails through almost impassable mountain "passes" and over the Great Divide, which sends the waters of the Arkansas River, some eastward and southward to the Gulf, and some westward to the Pacific. One might say, having traversed the zigzag route between Great Salt Lake and Pike's Peak and there stopped, that he had "seen the west." Certainly he would have seen many of its wonders, many of its industries, many of its surpassing beauties, and many spots made famous in the literature of the country.

The construction of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was begun in the year 1871, at a time when railroading was an uncertain and a somewhat hazardous undertaking west of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. The original plan, afterward altered through necessity, included a main line connecting Denver, Colorado, and El Paso, Texas, by way of Santa Fé, New Mexico, with branch lines and "feeders" which would insure to the company, then known as the Rio Grande Railroad, the growing traffic of the southwest, at that time dependent upon wagon freighters and stage coaches. But a vigorous rival company, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, contested the claim of the Rio Grande company to what was regarded as the only available outlet from Pueblo to the west, the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas. The resulting compromise provided that the Rio Grande company should relinquish its purpose of reaching the border of Mexico through Santa Fé, and that the Atchison people should refrain from entering Denver and Leadville. The first track laid by what has long been known as the Denver & Rio Grande was a "narrow gauge." There were few important towns along the projected route. Denver was a city of 4800 people at that time, and Pueblo had a population of less than a thousand. There was a single cabin where the city of Colorado Springs now stands.

Over the narrow, almost primitive roadway winding through gorges and cañons and across tiny mountain streams and roaring rivers, the twelve-ton locomotives of that day drew unpretentious passenger coaches weighing six tons, or thereabouts. On the steeper grades two of these puffing, tugging engines worked noisily and persistently to drag an almost unequal burden. But the accomplishment was regarded as a marvelous one, as it truly was. Finally, with the change from narrow to

standard gauge, there came the giant locomotives and the larger coaches and cars now in use. Today one may see four locomotives, two in front, one midway, and one at the rear of a long train of coaches, laboring to achieve an almost insurmountable grade. The rocks and streams are those which have watched the slow but certain progress made in overcoming what may once have seemed impossible obstacles. The crags and pinnacles, some perhaps snowcapped and forbidding, frown silently. The brooks and rivers chatter or sing as their mood dictates, neither thinking nor caring of those who have intruded into their primeval surroundings. Perhaps they laugh derisively at the smoking, tugging iron horses, panting breathlessly as they struggle up the long mountain side, for off to the south, maybe, there can be seen an aeroplane, moving almost with the swiftness of the wind, and without apparent effort, in a cross-country flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Editorial Notes

IF EVERY man had Mr. Maurice Hewlett's courage, there would be less rubbish in the world. Mr. Hewlett has reduced his library by twelve tons; and only think how many people could follow his example with advantage. At the same time it has to be remembered against Mr. Hewlett that he first collected that twelve tons. But, surely, he never read it. One's thoughts turn back instinctively to Macaulay's famous review of Nares's *Memoirs of Burleigh*. "We cannot," the great essayist wrote, "sum up the merits of this stupendous mass of paper which lies before us better than by saying that it consists of about two thousand closely printed quarto pages, that it occupies fifteen hundred inches cubic measure, and that it weighs sixty pounds avoirdupois." Obviously Macaulay and Mr. Hewlett estimate nonsense in common terms.

THE price of Bibles, some Bibles that is to say, is being fully maintained. A copy of the Mazarin has just been sold, at Sotheby's, in London, for £2750. If you take into consideration the general rise in the cost of necessities it is really quite a moderate price. If the purchaser continues to get the corresponding advantage out of it, calculated in terms of its price, over an ordinary five shillings edition, he may be considered a Prince Fortunatus indeed. But the probability is that he did not buy it to read.

AN UNUSUAL circumstance marked a recent performance of the opera "Maritana" at the Royal Surrey Theater, London, when Don César de Bazan's trials and tribulations over state intrigues in Spain were inextricably blended with his inability to draw his last week's salary from the management. To both of these unfortunate circumstances the audience lent a sympathetic ear. Don César's financial difficulties were apparently shared by the King of Spain, a number of grandees, and musicians of the chorus, who appeared, singly or in groups, at intervals before the curtain, during an extraordinarily prolonged interlude, to report progress on the negotiations being conducted behind. The most noteworthy feature of the incident, however, was not so much the untimely dispute as the tolerant attitude of the audience, which, from all reports, transferred its interest from the well-worn arias of the opera to the pecuniary side of the question with perfect good humor, and even discovered excellent operatic material within its own ranks in its determination to pass an hour and a half's interval in as entertaining a manner as possible.

THE "suggestion" has been made by the Canadian Government to the British Government that the selection of the Governor-General shall be made by Canada, subject to the approval of the King. Few will disagree with the resolution, which is merely symptomatic of the growing nationality and spirit of self-assertion manifesting itself within the Empire. Hitherto, as is well known, the Governor-General has been appointed by the King, simply because the chief executive authority is vested in the sovereign, who also has the supreme command of the military and naval forces of Canada. The Governor-General merely represents and fulfills the functions of the Crown, which appoints him. It is not so well known, perhaps, that Britain's right of nominating the King's representative was incorporated in the Canadian Constitution long before federation. It was felt that local jealousies could be avoided by the appointment of a non-partisan Governor. Canada, however, has now said in a remarkably pleasant and polite way that she wants a change. The daughter is talking to the mother in just the language which both understand.

THE custom of women, from famous duchesses downward, canvassing for their husbands before and at the elections, is apparently a thing of the past. The women now canvass for themselves, and in ways and by devices which lack nothing on the score of originality. There is Miss Alice Robertson, for instance, who has just attained a seat in the United States Congress from the State of Oklahoma. A former opponent of woman suffrage, she set out to capture votes through the advertising columns of local papers. Her method, in fact, was a "want-ad" system of advertising. She gave out her views on politics, men, and things with such regularity and appeal, and in such forceful little paragraphs that the people caught the habit of mechanically turning to the "want" columns to see "what the woman candidate has to say today." And now the question is: "What will the next woman candidate do?"

A STATEMENT made recently by Judge Webster Thayer in the Massachusetts Superior Court, concerning the power of public opinion, deserves a wide publicity. Judge Thayer, who was dealing with the question of crime, reminded his hearers that one of the greatest influences for reform is public opinion. "The higher the civilization," he said, "the less the amount of crime. It is up to the people to see that there is a higher civilization, and that crime is driven out. Public opinion can drive out anything." Judge Thayer might have carried his demand further, and made it more individual, but, so far as it goes, it is excellent.